

Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. VI.

BISMARCK, D. T., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1879.

NO. 39.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE

NEWS GORBBLED FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The Evidence All In, and Reno to be Acquitted--The President Approves Lieut. Jerome's Sentence--Congressional--Numerous Conflagrations--Miscellaneous News.

[Special Dispatch to the Tribune.]

THE RENO CASE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 22.—The evidence in the Reno case is before Judge Advocate General Dunn, and it is believed he will acquit Reno of any blame in Custer's fate.

SENTENCE APPROVED.

Lieut. Jerome's sentence, given by the court martial recently held here, has been approved by the President. It is a dismissal for drunkenness and questionable financial operations.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate committee on pensions agreed to an important amendment to the bill which provides for the appointment of a corps of sixty surgeons who are to examine every pensioner on the rolls, and if any are not entitled to pensions they are to be dropped. The effect will be to decrease the amount due for pensions by millions of dollars.

In the Senate Mr. Ingalls offered an amendment to the pension appropriation bill, providing that the applications must be made before January 1st, 1880.

A number of bills on the calendar were passed yesterday, among them the Senate bill to amend the revised statutes in relation to transportation of animals. The

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

was then taken up. Several committee amendments were adopted. Pending the discussion of the amendment striking out the army reorganization sections, memorial speeches were made upon Williams, of Michigan, and the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

effort to proceed with legislative appropriations was antagonized by advocates of the morning hour who were finally successful, and private bills were considered and several bills for the payment of war claims were killed by striking out the enacting clauses. The amendments to the army appropriation bill adopted in the Senate were an increased pay appropriation for officers to \$10,000,000; striking out the clause allowing officers eleven dollars instead of ten dollars per room for commutation of quarters; forbidding commutation for servants' quarters; allowing officers on the frontier mileage other than railroad travel and repealing so much of the act of 1876 prohibiting mileage for travel over roads on which troops, etc., were carried free. The clause authorizing railroads to transmit telegrams for the Government and public at rates to be fixed by the Government, was adopted without discussion.

FIRES.

The Atlantic knitting mills, Cohoes, N. Y., burned last night; loss \$60,000. Morris Oil Cloth Works, at Salem, N. J., burned last night; loss \$40,000. The opera house at Columbia, Ind., burned last night; loss \$75,000.

PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

An old man named Reddington, of Bloomington, Ill., perished in the flames yesterday trying to rescue his wife from a burning mad house.

A DEERLIER ARRIVES.

Ang 4, the Pullman Palace Car Co., de-faulted, arrived in Philadelphia yesterday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The heaviest snow storm for years now rages in Nova Scotia.

The Chinese merchants of San Francisco do not think the Chinese bill will have the least effect on their China trade.

The President is besieged by persons anxious to know the fate of the Chinese bill. The pressure pro and con is very great.

The U. S. revenue cutter Woolcott left for Sitka with a large amount of supplies and arms for the white residents, those who are in danger of famine and massacre.

FOREIGN.

The French Deputies have passed the amnesty bill for communists, as proposed by the government.

A Slight Blaze.

A cry of fire Thursday night created a commotion about town and caused a few people to rush frantically up and down the streets in search of the cause of alarm. The stable of Mrs. Kelly, on Third Street, was soon discovered to be on fire, and the Babcock extinguisher lost no time in getting to the front. The firemen "tried and true" did bravely. The grapple hook brigade did good service also. The manner in which they pulled the "grape arbor"

challenges description and nothing was left to tell the tale except the "bay window." The conflagration is supposed to have been the work of some heinous incendiary and his base designs upon the stable caused by the absence of blankets wherewith to keep him warm in his unnatural slumbers.

DAKOTA LEGISLATURE.

The House Rechristens Sheridan Gray City.

[Special Dispatch to the Tribune.]

YANKTON, D. T., Feb. 21.—Brown's bill consolidating several counties has passed both houses and now goes to the Governor for his signature. The Governor has sent a message to the house announcing his approval of the following bills:

One providing a board of education for the village of Sioux Falls; another authorizing the appointment of five wardens in the town of Deadwood for the relief of Lawrence County; also one providing a board of education in the city of Fargo; a bill amending the act incorporating the city of Bismarck; a bill providing for the length of time for which assistant clerks of the council and house shall be paid.

The council passed a bill providing for an increased compensation for county treasurer, also providing for the personal responsibility of stockholders of public corporations.

The house spent its time this morning in changing the name of the town of Sheridan, in Morton County. After fooling away its time it agreed to honor Gray with the name, and passed a bill making the name Gray City.

RICH, RARE AND RACY.

Letter From a Dashing Swell to a Bismarck Belle.

The following letter was picked up on the sidewalk yesterday by a Tribune reporter, who holds it subject to the order of the "Colonel," or "the flower of the frontier."

BISMARCK, Jan. 11th, 1879.

MY "BROWN EYES, SHADED WITH A WEALTH OF GOLDEN HAIR."

According to my word here is an answer to yours of 20th. My little call yesterday was very pleasant to me at least, and I had a bright spot in the dark days of exile here on the frontier. I am quite fond of ladies' society, and sadly have missed it since I have been here. I promise myself many pleasant little tête à têtes with a "daisy" little dame of whose initials to her first name are "Frankie," provided it is wholly agreeable to her of course. And now for a short recital of my new friend "Frankie," for I suppose it will interest you.

First, she is inclined to be a little fickle, but then her P. R. I should judge, has not been conducive to consistency. She has a little temper of her own, hard to rouse, perhaps, but when once aroused, "wake snakes."

2d. She is pleasingly romantic, not enough to render her a "dove born damsel," but just enough to render her conversation agreeable to me.

3d. She is decidedly non-moral and generous. I judge this knowingly from little things I witnessed which she thought not of.

4th. She is affectionate and loving in her disposition, not to the degree of a "daisy," but she is a gentleman with studied politeness, but extremely select as to those she would lavish her sincere caresses upon.

5th. A keen appreciation of the esthetical good things of the world, whether a poem, a joke or original wit.

6th. And here my "Horoscope" fails. However, I think I have unfolded enough to lead you to suppose she has made an impression on me a little beyond that of a "daisy" class of ladies. I only hope to know more of her and should esteem it a great favor if I am privileged so to do, and when I do, I shall take great pleasure in enlightening you further in regard to this "flower of the frontier," whom I trust you will have such the first to appreciate here for her true worth. Believe me ever your true friend.

CORONEL.

Burleigh County Boundaries.

The map of Dakota has been changed in the following respects: The county of Emmons embraces the southern half of the old Burleigh county. The north line is above Fort Rice a few miles and the south a few miles below Standing Rock. Burleigh county extends about twenty miles west of Fort Lincoln and is now sixty miles long by fifty wide. The north line of Morton county is just north of Fort Rice, the south line the Indian Reservation; the west line the 102d meridian, with a large addition west of Burleigh county extending north to Mercer county, leaving it still one of the largest counties in the Territory. Stark county extends from the Sioux Reservation on the south to the forty-seventh parallel and from the 102d to the 103d meridian.

Billings extends from same point south to the same point north, and from the 103 to the 104 meridian. The name of Pennington County has been changed to Sumner, and several smaller counties in Southern Dakota have been consolidated.

Official Stamps.

Parties in the employ of the several departments of the government occasionally use official stamps on their private correspondence. In such cases the Postmaster General directs that the letters must be forwarded to the dead letter office together with a full statement of the case, it being the determination of the Department to hold officers having these stamps in charge to a strict accountability.

Figuring it Out.

The experts in Gen. Sheridan's office at Chicago have figured out the McGarry-Leighton bid for the Missouri Yellowstone river transportation four thousand dollars lower than the Coulson bid. McGarry & Leighton have gone on to Washington to watch the experts at the War Department and see if their figuring is the same.

GIRARD GETS IN HIS GRAFT.

AND SMITES POP RENO HIP AND THIGH.

"Your Worst Enemy, Major, is a Statement of Facts"--Not and Bitter Resume of the Major's Career--Questions of Veracity Settled by Dates--A General Blasting.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

AN OPEN LETTER.

FORT LINCOLN, D. T., Feb. 15.—Will you kindly give publicity to the following open letter to Major Marcus A. Reno:

Major; In the issue of the Chicago Times of Jan. 9, you are reported as testifying (in your effort to acquit yourself of the charge of cowardice) that you discharged Girard from the government service in the latter part of 1875, because you believed him to be guilty of stealing. Those who do not know you, sir, may not make due allowance for you, and may do me the injustice to place absolute confidence in your veracity, and to guard against such an error, I take the liberty of confronting you with your worst enemy, a statement of facts.

You did discharge me as Post Interpreter May 6, 1876, assigning as a reason that you expected to go out in command of the Lincoln column; that you must economize and that you could employ three teamsters for my salary. I can now understand the economy in

DISCHARGING AN INTERPRETER.

as you probably foresaw that there would be no occasion for one so far as your relations with the Indians were concerned. Gen. Custer, contrary to your plans and expectations, returned and assumed command, and after hearing your reason for my discharge, from yourself, restored me to my position on the 12th of the same month.

Why did you not make official complaint to your superior or institute proceedings yourself against me? The fact is, you displayed another trait of character always associated with that which distinguished you at the "battle of the Little Big Horn"--petty tyranny. Custer you could not harm, but you could his humble friends, so you discharged Girard.

Major, what evil genius tempted you to suggest comparison of character between you and me; you, whom a too generous country educated and trained for an honorable profession, to see you conspicuous only for a meanness and unmanliness in your capacity of commanding officer at Abercrombie, when your

INSULTS AND PERSECUTION.

of a brother officer's wife, aroused the indignation of the whole country, and culminating in your dismissal from the military service for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; you, I say, do yourself an injustice in contrasting yourself with an humble interpreter whose simple ambition never rose above the humble discharge of his humble duties. Your name since that time has secured to itself some prominence by its association with a chief whom you betrayed, and this has ended in an inquiry into your conduct at the Little Big Horn. I commend your prudence in this course, if not in others, as more than two years and a half elapsed before your wounded honor asserted itself and asked for a court of inquiry.

THE COVETED REGIME.

You are safe at last, sir, and safety is the goal you have been striving for most of your life. But remember, Major, you once secured a certain kind of safety, but was it worth the price? Your modesty would not allow you to imagine that your feat of horsemanship on that occasion would excite such a profound interest in the minds of your countrymen. Nor did you believe when behind the barricades on the hill, where you so strategically eluded the sight of your command and the fire of the Indians, that you would be exposed and pilloried as you have been in Chicago.

Pity for you prevented your comrades from charging you with a quality of which the public verdict convicts you. I, too, commiserate your condition, and gladly award you all the benefit of the doubt implied by the scotch verdict "not proved."

You are not my ideal representative American officer. I cannot recall any illustrious person in our military history to whom you bear any resemblance, and yet I am ashamed that you sometimes

ASSUME NAPOLEONIC ATTITUDES, but they are only attitudes and are not significant of anything warlike.

Major, among the other amusing elements of your statement before the court was your attempt to criticize Custer's military abilities. What must his comrades, especially Gen. Merrill, have thought as you with your limited capacity and narrow, beclouded horizon, attempted to criticize a soldier whose life is a challenge to your own dead-level, and whose death you will never emulate.

CREDULOUS FABRICATIONS.

In answer to a question by Recorder Lee, you state that you heard I was there (at Little Big Horn) was this the source of your information? Perhaps so. It is in keeping with your recollections of the memorable 25th of June, 1876. And you swore you would not believe any report brought to you by me on that occasion.

Major, the question will naturally suggest itself upon what you have been feeding that you have grown so great in your own estimation? You forgot, Major, that you were not being tried by snobs, but by an American constituency who will place

a just estimate on your snobbish assumptions of superiority, and with that constituency I leave the question as to who did his duty, you or I, on the occasion referred to.

In leaving you, Major, let me correct any impression you may have that I am arguing with you on points of fact, or matching my veracity against yours. My respect for myself and my friends will not permit me to do my reputation such injustice. I merely call your attention to a few naked truths, with which you are perhaps already familiar, but which, with characteristic modesty, wherever the truth is concerned, you would leave for some one else to push forward.

F. F. GIRARD.

A LENTEN PASTORAL.

Observances of the Episcopal Church During Lent.

To all who love the ancient and hallowed observances of the Church of Christ, to all who, by her aid, would fain escape the snares of sin, and especially to all who would look to me as their pastor, in communion with the Anglo-American branch of the One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church, commonly known as the Episcopal Church, greeting:

Beloved, once more the solemn time of Lent is at hand; once more the awakening call is made to us all to put aside, as much as in us lies, the cares and pleasures of this world, and to give ourselves, for a time, to self-denial, fasting, meditation and prayer. Shall we not, for the sake of Jesus, who died and suffered so much for our sakes, hearken to His voice, as He speaks to us to-day by His church, and lift up our hearts from the sordid affairs of earth, to the contemplation of heavenly things?

We beseech you, brethren, by the mercies of God, to give more than ordinary heed to your religious duties. As the church directs, the entire Lenten season should be observed as a period of self-denial of some sort, fasting especially on Wednesdays and Fridays. Your private devotions should be more diligently observed, certain portions of time being set apart each day as seasons of communion with God.

From now until Easter week, the public services of the church will be as follows: On Sundays at the brick school house. Morning prayer, Litany and sermon at 11 o'clock a. m.

Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Sunday school after morning service.

On other days at the Rectory, where the parlor will be fitted up as a chapel for these occasions.

Holy Eucharist every Wednesday, beginning with Ash Wednesday, Feb. 26th, and every Holy day, at 10:30 o'clock a. m.

Litany and Instruction every Friday at 7:30 o'clock p. m. All are cordially invited to come.

Not the righteous.

Similes, Jesus came to call.

J. G. MILLER.

Pastor "Chapel of the Bread of Life," Bismarck, Sexagesima, 1879.

BLACK HILLS FREIGHT.

An \$9,600 Found Engine On Its Way to Lead City.

The Northwestern Stage and Transportation company traffic continues unabated, and with the exception of three or four instances the stages have made regular trips on time. The freighting is good, and but little snow covers the prairie except within a radius of twenty-five miles about Bismarck.

The huge Corliss engine which arrived here last week via the Northern Pacific, was this week loaded on wagons, and Thursday morning was on its way to its destination. This engine is for the Homestead Mining company at Lead City, and is the largest one ever brought into the Territory. It weighs 80,000 pounds, and has two fly wheels, each fifty-six feet in circumference. It was made in Providence, R. I., and is to run the company's 120 stamp mill, made in California. The size of its cylinder is 26x82 inches, and the arm attached to the fly-wheel weighs 8,600 pounds. It required forty-two mule teams to transport the huge machine to the Hills, and when set up in working order, the engine, no doubt, will be the finest west of the Mississippi river.

In addition to the above teams a train of twenty-five teams started out yesterday loaded with miscellaneous freight.

There can be no doubt but that this line is doing a larger winter business than any other line to the Hills.

Amusements.

Manager Whitney has come to the front again with a new invoice of "nigger singers" and "white faced comedians," none of them, however, displaying more than mediocre talent.

Sam has erected wine rooms and gallery in his house, thus affording a quiet place for those who dislike to sit below. All that is wanting to make the place first-class is people well up in their business. Bismarckers do not wish to hear the same "gags" perpetrated by Noah's variety troupe gotten off as original by "new stars." Sam would do well to engage only first-class people.

Chas. Keene will arrive to-night and other stars will arrive during the week. The troupe as it now stands under Keene's management will be much improved and the best on the road.

RAILROADING OVER THE RIVER.

THE PROGRESS BEING MADE ON THE EXTENSION.

Track Laid Nearly to the Heart River--The Bridge Builders at Work--The New Townsite and Improvements Being Made--The Mandan House Feeding 100 Daily.

ON TO THE HEART.

Track laying on the Missouri Division of the N. P. R. R. has reached a point about half a mile this side of the first crossing of the Little Heart river. At Mandan, (the new city,) there have been a number of improvements made during the past week, among which is the "Mandan House," 24x56 feet, with two ells each 15x16. Mr. P. J. Callahan is the proprietor of the house and is doing a rushing business, filling 100 hungry mouths three times a day and furnishing lodging room for about the same number. The R. R. company have a force of carpenters at work on the various buildings which they are intending to erect. Mr. G. A. Strout is the head carpenter, and is

PUSHING THE WORK FORWARD.

as fast as the supply of lumber and other building materials will admit. Two coal platforms, size 24x104 feet, have just been completed, with a total capacity of about 250 tons of coal; also a large stable for the horses used by the bridge contractors, size 30x60. Men are now at work upon the engine house, which will have two stalls and is to be 30x60 feet, and the civil engineers' office, a two-story frame building, to be lathed and plastered, size 24x34.

Gen. Rosser is having a Y switch and a long side-track, (3,800 feet) laid at this point and is contemplating the building of a number of

ADDITIONAL TRACKS.

at an early day. The Gen'l has moved his headquarters to Mandan, and he can always be found where the work is the most important, or at his office in special car "4001."

The amount of track now laid beyond Bismarck is about five and one-quarter miles, exclusive of side tracks, etc.

MANDAN TOWNSITE.

is about three and one-quarter miles west of the Missouri River, and borders on the Little Heart River. It is beautifully situated at the base of a semi-circular range of hills which form a natural barrier against wind and other storms on the north and northeast sides, while the heavy belt of timber on the Little Heart gives ample protection from similar assaults on the southern side.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

for Mandan City is certainly very encouraging, and a number of business and dwelling houses are being built and several large wholesale firms will engage in business here early in the spring.

The railroad employees are all very busy. Yardmaster Woods remaining at his duties early and late. Transfer engineer No. 69, in charge of Engineer J. E. Burke, is keeping all material moving at a rapid rate, and under such a competent master is good for any amount of work.

HINDERED BY SNOW.

The snow blockade during a portion of the past week has retarded the building considerably, but all obstructions are now removed and Gen. Rosser wears a peaceful and contented smile.

Among the business interests soon to be represented are the following: 2 grocery stores, 1 blacksmith shop, 2 carpenter shops, 2 saloons, 1 hardware store, 1 dairy and 1 butcher. The population is now about 230 and is rapidly increasing.

The Recent Blizzard.

The past week has been a tough one on the railroads. The train due here Tuesday evening stuck in a snow-drift east of 13th Street and staid there until Friday morning. Tuesday night was one of the wildest ever known on the line of the N. P. It was the blizzard of blizzards. All day Wednesday and a good portion of Thursday were little better. Wednesday's train stopped four miles east of Alsop and the telegraph operator walked four miles to Alsop and reported "stuck." By the afternoon of Thursday Supt. Towne got the snow wretches and snow plows to work effectively, and before Friday's dawn light dawned both trains were in Bismarck. Friday's regular train made an early Saturday arrival. Trains are now running on time, and a snow-bucking boardman house train has been placed upon the Dakota Division. This is an intimation to the blizzards that the Northern Pacific means war, after the fashion, it is supposed, of the Kentucky man who grappled his gun to fight an earthquake.

"Griff."

[Bismarck Correspondence Fargo Republican.] The proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel here has assumed another responsibility having purchased the Capitol Hotel a few days ago, and is now running both houses as only "a man who knows how to keep a hotel" can. "Griff" is his name; it ought to be Stewart, for, like that defunct millionaire, he is continually evolving plans for the aggrandizement of the city (and his own pocket.) "Griff" is a representative man and can well afford to be, owning, as he does, two hotels, one barber shop, three or four stores and no end to real estate in this vicinity, to say nothing of his interest in Morton county, across the river, where rumor has it, this jolly Boniface proposes to increase the number of his hostilities.

IMPERFECT PAGE

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Feb 15th a crazy son shot his father at Watertown N. Y.

Two colored cooks quarreled in the kitchen of a hotel in Memphis, when one shot the other, giving a probable mortal wound.

Alexander Vaughan, convicted of ballot box stuffing in Petersburg, Va., has been sentenced to one year in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of \$250 and costs.

The revenue agent at Burleigh, N. C. reports capturing a number of distillers and stills and a large quantity of low wines and whisky. In the fight two moonshiners were wounded.

The Sheriff of Washington county, Pa., has arrested between sixty and seventy rioting strikers. The commandant of the militia of the district has been instructed to aid the sheriff if necessary.

A daughter 16 years old, of a farmer living near Columbia, Ill., was ravished, while on her way to school, by a strapping negro weighing 200 pounds. He fled and pursued and supposed to have been captured. He has mysteriously disappeared, his pursuers say he will never outrage another woman. It is guessed the scoundrel was lynched.

CASUALTIES.

Disastrous freshets are reported on various rivers in Pennsylvania.

A fire at Newbury, S. C., a few nights since destroyed property to the amount of 60,000.

Several factories in Connecticut have been obliged to stop work on account of floods.

The President has nominated William Garvey, of Ohio, Indian Agent for the Nevada Agency.

A Victoria dispatch reports a heavy storm there. Robert Kerr formerly auditor general of the province perished in the storm.

Charles Holmes, a boy, was run over by the cars at Indianapolis, Feb. 13 cutting off both legs and breaking both arms, and causing death in a short time.

Tattersall, New York city burned on the night of Feb. 15th with over 60 horses out of 80 in the stables. Two firemen were seriously injured by the roof falling.

A Cairo, Ill., telegram gives an account of the burning of a steamer near Island No. 1. Many passengers were hurt and all were suffering from the cold. A steamerboat was sent to their relief.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Ex-Gov. Pinchback has accepted the office of revenue agent for the Louisiana district.

At Pensance the birth-place of Sir Humphrey Davy, the citizens celebrated his centenary, Feb. 15th.

The Princess Louise occupied a seat on the throne at the opening of the Dominion parliament, Feb. 14th.

Commodore Howard R. Thompson on the retired list of the United States navy died at Philadelphia, Feb. 12th.

Both Houses of the Nevada legislature have adopted a resolution urging the President to sign the anti-Chinese bill.

Gen. Grant reached Bombay Feb. 14th.

A military cordon is ordered along the entire course of the Volga to prevent the spread of the plague.

The seventeenth anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln was celebrated on the evening of Feb. 12th, by the Lincoln Club of New York city. The rooms were crowded.

Caucuses were held in Washington, Feb. 13th by both Democratic and Republican Senators, to consider the order of proceedings in regard to the unfinished business of the session.

The Kansas Senate has passed the House resolution, for investigation of charges of corruption in connection with the recent senatorial election, in which Ingalls was the successful candidate.

Dr. George H. Gray, of Denison, Texas, who distinguished himself last summer at Holly Springs as a yellow fever physician, committed suicide by shooting himself Feb. 15th. No cause is assigned.

United States Senator Bruce was called to the chair the other day and presided over the Senate a portion of the afternoon, the first time in the history of the government a colored man had occupied the chair.

The Congressional House committee on elections have agreed to report a bill appropriating \$46,613 for paying expenses of contestants and contestees to seats in the House. Aggregate of claim \$80,000.

Dr. Thomas Lambert, ex-president of the defunct Popular Life Insurance company and President Case, of the defunct Security Life Insurance company of New York, and both convicted of perjury, have been granted new trials by the court of appeals.

The lower house of the Connecticut legislature adopted a resolution unanimously, protesting against the proposed restriction of Chinese immigration, as a violation of treaty obligations, and inconsistent with the principles and traditions of the Republic.

The German reichstag was opened Feb. 12th, by Emperor William in person. In his speech from the throne he said he thanked the members for assisting in the suppression of socialist agitation, and hoped they would continue to support the government as far as was necessary for the cure of the social evil.

Representative White, of Pennsylvania in the House Feb. 14th, by resort to parliamentary strategy, succeeded in defeating the bill to place Gen. Shields on the retired list under the rank and pay of brigadier general. Great indignation is expressed at his conduct both by Democrats and Republicans.

H. R. Chilton, adjutant general of Gen. Lee, and since the war president of the Columbus, Ga., manufacturing company, fell dead at his desk on the 17th inst., age over sixty. He was a graduate of West Point, from Virginia, promoted to major the Mex-

ican war, and was paymaster in Texas before the war.

Captain Z. M. Shirley, a prominent citizen of Louisville, Ky., largely interested in steamboats and river interests, in which he acquired large property, died at that place on the 18th inst. Aged 68 years. Captain Shirley was an enthusiastic defender of the Union cause in the late war, from which he acquired a national reputation.

A Detroit telegram says, the election of United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of E. H. Channing, took place at Lansing on the 18th inst, the two houses voting separately, and resulted in the election of Zachariah Chandler, Republican, by the following vote: Z Chandler, 88; C. M. Burnes, Democrat, 23; Henry Chamberlain Greenbacker, 18.

On the morning of Feb. 11, at about 7:30 o'clock, Col. George Bradley, of Minneapolis, Minn., was found at the foot of the stairs leading from the street to offices over Miper's hardware store. He was lying on his face, in a pool of blood and unconscious, and so remained till his death, which occurred a few hours later. The physicians give it as their opinion, that he fell from the top of the stairs in a fit of apoplexy. He was bruised slightly about the face, but death was not caused from the fall but by apoplexy. Col. Bradley was in the 64th year of his age, a lawyer and unmarried. He leaves an estate estimated at \$50,000. He has a brother and sister in Bangor, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A fatal case of trichina has occurred in New York city.

A fire at Enterprise, Miss., Feb. 12th caused a loss of \$60,000.

Much loss of stock is feared from the heavy fall of snow in Oregon and Washington territory.

The departments at Washington will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 22, Washington's birth day.

The plucro-pneumonia is spreading among the cattle of North and East Yorkshire, England.

Lord Beaconsfield in the house of lords made a statement similar to that of Sir Stafford Northcote.

A dispatch from Rome says cordial letters have been exchanged between the Pope and the German Emperor.

The commercial national bank of Petersburg, Va., the last National bank in the city has gone into liquidation.

The London Times says, the Pope has expressed a desire to make Dr. Newman a cardinal, but the doctor declines the honor.

A London telegram of Feb. 17th says about 6000 weavers are out of employment at Marblesfield, on account of the depression in trade.

A small steamer on the Muskingum, Ohio, river, exploded her boiler Feb. 16th, instantly killing the fireman, and seriously scalding the captain and two of the crew.

The heirs of Napoleon III. have been defeated in the action against the estate for recovery of the Chinese museum and arms at the Chateau Peire Fond of their value out of the civic list.

Cardinal Manning, archbishop of Westminster, has had a long and cordial interview with the pope, who congratulated the cardinal on the progress of Catholicism in Great Britain, and discussed measures for its extension.

Preparations are making throughout the cities of the Eastern States for a grand celebration of the forthcoming anniversary of the birthday of the Irish patriot martyr, Robert Emmet, which occurs on the 4th of March next.

A Rome telegram says, the Pope has discontinued payments to bishops who have not received the royal exequatur. Newspapers publish a letter from Cardinal Nina declaring that the papacy has not the means to continue these payments.

Dock laborers in Liverpool, Feb. 15th numbering 40,000, demanding terms met in the afternoon. The ship owners were firm. At the closed docks where men were fed and housed, there were more applications for employment than could be accommodated.

The Lucas bank of St. Louis, one of the oldest in the city has transferred its business to the Mechanics' bank, and will close business. Its depositors will be paid in full. The reason assigned is that the profits do not pay a fair interest on the capital invested.

A London telegram of Feb. 13th says Sir Stafford Northcote chancellor of the exchequer, in the house of commons said it was not desirable to exaggerate or depreciate the severe blow in South Africa. There exists a general admiration for the gallantry of the troops, and universal sympathy for the sufferers. The cabinet is resolved to repair and wipe out the disaster.

Of forty-five million dollars of fractional currency issued there remains outstanding about sixteen millions, of which amount about two millions are three and five cents. It is now estimated there will be ultimately redeemed only four millions of the sixteen millions, leaving twelve millions as profit to the government, that amount being lost or destroyed.

The Brooklyn, N. Y. Presbytery, February 17th, adopted resolutions instructing the committee, if they find common fame report against Dr. Talmage fulfills all conditions of the book of discipline, they shall formulate such common fame into a charge with specifications and names of witnesses to support them, and submit the same to the presbytery.

A Chicago telegram of Feb. 18, says, the committee of the State legislature, which has been for two days examining the books of the Pullman Palace car company and have had Mr. Geo. W. Pullman before them with the view of ascertaining whether it is advisable to regulate rates in that State by legislation, have concluded to recommend that no legislation be undertaken, since the present receipts yield but 8 per cent upon the capital invested by the company. They will report accordingly.

One of the prominent directors of the Chicago & Northwestern railway company

says the officers of the road will next week declare a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. on the preferred stock, and the dividends will henceforward be payable on the preferred stock every three months. The dividends on the common will be payable semi-annually. The earnings of the road in the past six months exceed 7 per cent. The earnings of the road during the second week in February will show a slight falling off. The company expected to lose something in February, as last year's business for this month was unusually light.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE, Feb. 12.—A resolution providing for a select committee to enquire into the escape of Cheyenne Indians from Fort Robinson and their subsequent slaughter was agreed to. A report was made favorable to the bill for the relief of Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin. A memorial of the colonization society asking an appropriation of \$250,000 for exploration and surveys of the west coast of Africa with a view to promoting commerce, was ordered printed, and Senator Saunders spoke in favor of transferring Indian affairs from the interior of the war department. A resolution touching improvements in the congressional library was agreed to. The House bill to restrict Chinese immigration was taken up by a rising vote, 26 to 25. Adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 12.—The conference report on the bill to abolish the volunteer navy was agreed to. The testimony in the case of Judge Blodgett of Chicago was ordered printed; also Senate bill in regard to the census. The House went into committee of the whole on the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill. Sundry amendments were offered, discussed, and after considerable time spent the motion was defeated. A report in regard to the treaty with Mexico was submitted, ordered printed and recommitted. A letter from the secretary of the treasury, stating that there will probably be a deficit in the revenue of the government the next fiscal year of \$27,000,000, and asking authority to issue 4 per cent. bonds to cover such deficiency was referred to the committee on ways and means. The House went into committee of the whole on the legislative bill, and after disposing of 63 pages rose and the remainder of the session was devoted to memorial services of the late Julian Hartridge.

SENATE, Feb. 13.—A bill, was introduced to secure the completion of a Texas railroad, and referred. The bill authorizing the conversion of national gold banks was passed, but a motion was entered for its reconsideration. A letter was read from the commissioner of pensions in which he stated that \$3,000,000 will cover in his opinion, fraudulent pension claims. The House bill to restrict Chinese immigration was taken up and discussed. A considerable length. A hostile motion to adjourn carried yeas 20 nays 25.

HOUSE, Feb. 13.—A motion was made to take up a Florida contested election case. This was opposed, and after considerable time spent the motion was defeated. A report in regard to the treaty with Mexico was submitted, ordered printed and recommitted. A letter from the secretary of the treasury, stating that there will probably be a deficit in the revenue of the government the next fiscal year of \$27,000,000, and asking authority to issue 4 per cent. bonds to cover such deficiency was referred to the committee on ways and means. The House went into committee of the whole on the legislative bill, and after disposing of 63 pages rose and the remainder of the session was devoted to memorial services of the late Julian Hartridge.

SENATE, Feb. 14.—The House bill relating to the Cumberland National road, Ohio, authorizing the same to become a free road, passed. The credentials of B. L. Jones of Louisiana, J. B. Groome of Maryland, and Z. B. Vance of North Carolina, Senators elect, were presented and placed on file. After considering bills on the calendar the bill to restrict Chinese immigration was taken up, and Senator Blaine advocated it. Several amendments to the bill were presented. The remainder of the day's session was spent in discussing the bill, and without reaching any conclusion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 14.—It being evident that the congressional amendments in regard to the election of President could not be acted upon this session, leave was granted to any member to print such speech on the subject as he might desire. A bill was reported to authorize the President to appoint Gen. Shields a Brigadier General on the retired list in lieu of the pension which he now receives. This led to great confusion, and some exhibition of bitterness. The bill was referred to the committee on the war. The "war claims" bill came up and occupied the remainder of the day's session, and without action the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 15.—After the presentation of petitions, and attention to routine business, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to restrict Chinese immigration. A long and earnest discussion ensued, Senators speaking for and against the bill. Mr. Conkling's amendment was rejected, yeas 31, nays 33. Mr. Edmunds amendment was rejected, yeas 27, nays 39. The bill having been considered in committee of the whole was reported to the Senate when several amendments were offered and rejected and the bill finally passed yeas 39, nays 27. An attempt to consider the bill to amend the revenue law failing, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 15.—The House went into committee of the whole on the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill. Several amendments were submitted; some were rejected, and others agreed to, when, having made some progress in advancing the bill, the House adjourned to Monday.

SENATE, Feb. 17.—The vote passing the House bill for the conversion of national gold banks, was reconsidered, amended and again passed. The bill to amend the revenue laws was taken up, and considerable discussion, and much time spent on the tobacco tax. Without reaching any conclusion, by unanimous consent, the Senate agreed to meet at noon the succeeding day at 3 o'clock p. m., to vote on the amendment and bill without further debate. Adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 17.—A resolution was offered proposing an amendment to the constitution to prohibit the payment of war claims, except of pensions to persons loyal to the Union. By a series of filibustering the resolution went over without action. A bill was considered appropriating \$26,852,200 for the payment of arrears of pensions. The bill was amended, yeas 178, nays 76, to include special pensioners and pensioners granted on account of soldiers who enlisted in the war but who died from disabilities incurred after the cessation of hostilities. The rules were suspended and the river and harbor bill passed. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the deficiency bill was agreed to. Adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 18.—Resolution to pay Joseph Segur of Virginia claim for prosecuting his claim to a seat in the Senate in 1863, passed, yeas 34, nays 26. Bill in aid of refunding the public debt, reconsidered, amended and again passed. Several bills received brief attention and were laid aside. The revenue bill received attention and discussion. An amendment increasing the tax on tobacco from 16 to 20 cents a pound was rejected, yeas 21 nays 42. Various amendments proposed, adopted and rejected, and the bill was passed by yeas 45, nays 21. The post office appropriation bill was called up and laid aside. An amendment to the river and harbor appropriation bill, appropriating \$50,000 for the improvement of the mouth of the Muskingum river, Ohio was referred. Memorial services were then held in honor of representatives Schleicher and Quinn. Adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 18th.—The House refused

to consider reports from the committee of ways and means, yeas 91, nays 135. The census bill was taken up. The amendment to transfer the power to appoint supervisors from the secretary of the interior to the Governor of States was opposed in a number of speeches. A motion to strike out the amendment was lost, yeas 144, nays 111. After the presentation and rejection of other amendments the committee rose. An evening session was held for the consideration of the legislative, judicial and executive. After making progress the committee rose and the House adjourned.

A STREET TRAGEDY.

A Quarrelsome Negro Shot Down by a Man Whom He Insults. [Kansas City Times.]

At a little before 12 o'clock yesterday morning, a messenger from the Addition came in hot haste to police headquarters, and stated that a brutal murder had been committed at the corner of Grand avenue and Sixteenth street, and that the murdered man a colored individual, was lying dead in the street. A Times representative accompanied the detectives to the locality, and when the scene was reached quite a crowd of negroes were gathered about, and curses deep and ugly were heard on every side against the man who had so suddenly sent one of their number on the long journey. The darkies were a good deal excited over the matter, and had it not been for the presence of the police there would have been trouble. Many different stories were afloat in connection with the affair, but the following facts will cover the case: 'About 11 o'clock Mr. Erastus Johns, supervisor of registration, was going home to his dinner, and for some reason stopped in front of the saloon, corner of Grand avenue and Sixteenth street, where he was formerly engaged in business. He stepped up in front of the door, and as he rested there, a colored man named Mark Train, or Ellis, came pushing out. He crowded against Johns, and said, "Get out of the way here, you d—d white men and let me pass." Some words passed between the men, and one Butler, who was standing near, when Johns struck the colored man in the face. He staggered back from the sidewalk and grabbed up a stone and came towards Johns saying, "I will kill you, you ————." Johns then quickly drew a revolver from his hip pocket and fired, the ball entering the negro's right eye and producing almost instant death. He fell to the ground a few feet from the sidewalk, where he remained a space of nearly two hours, until the coroner, having been notified, arrived on the spot and caused the body to be removed. The stories connected with the shooting are varied and conflicting, yet it seems that but one or two persons other than the party directly interested were witnesses of the unfortunate transaction.

The most authentic version of the tragedy is given by Mr. Hyatt Sinclair, a gentleman well known to our citizens. He was present, and, in fact, accompanied Mr. Johns at the time the shooting took place. Mr. Sinclair's story, as related to a Times representative, was as follows:

"About 11 o'clock this morning, in company with Erastus Johns, I was standing in front of the Driving Park exchange, on the corner of Grand avenue and Sixteenth street. While thus standing, conversing with Mr. Johns, a colored man named Mark Ellis came from the back part of the saloon, and crowding his way out, remarked as he rushed past Mr. Johns and myself, "Leave the way, or clear the way." Johns stepped to one side, saying as he did so, "Who are you talking to?" Ellis replied, very saucily, "None of your d—d business." Johns then said, "If you are talking to me you had better leave here." Ellis remarked, "I don't want anything to do with the damned white trash, anyhow." Johns fired up at this and said, "You go away from here, or you get away from here." Ellis then turned about and responded to Johns, "I'm a better man than you are, and I'll wipe the sidewalk with you." He then jumped into the street and gathered up a rock, with which he menaced Johns, saying, as he drew back his arm as if to throw the stone, "You G—d d—d s—n h—b, I'll kill you." Johns, who was within about three feet of Ellis at the time, drew his pistol and threw it down as if he designed striking Ellis over the head with it, but as he did so, a report followed, and Ellis fell instantly to the ground, dead. I took Johns to my house near by, and kept him there for a short time, then sent for a hack and had him conveyed to the county marshal's office, where he gave himself up."

Louise and the rl.

The Princess Louise is exceedingly interested in church-work in Sunday-schools, and in schemes for the relief and comfort of the poor. She recently entertained at Rideau hall all the teachers and pupils of the Sunday-school connected with the church which attends the servants were dismissed and the hungry children were served by the Princess, the Marquis, and their suite. Addressing a pretty little girl the Princess asked her if she would not take more cake. The little guest declined with awe, and hostess, fearing that bashfulness was standing in the way, pressed her again. Again she declined. Her highness, struck by the sweet modesty and childlike simplicity of the pretty creature, cut a large slice from the cake and placed it in her hand, saying, "Let me put it in your pocket." The child hesitated, blushed, and exhibited a decided unwillingness to accept the proffered gift. And the more unwilling she seemed, the more charmed the Princess became with her innocent look and blushing diffidence. Using a gentle force, she found the pocket of her young visitor, when lo, to her infinite astonishment, she discovered that it was already filled to overflowing with cake which this bland little Heathen Chinese had stealthily abstracted from the table.

Little Johnny wanted to go to church. His mother was afraid he would make a noise, but his father said: "Johnny knows better than to make a noise in church." So he went. He kept very still till the last prayer. By that time he had grown tired of sitting still, and was standing on the pew cushion, with his back to the pulpit. When the lady in the next seat bowed her head for prayer, Johnny thought she was crying. He leaned over and said to the lady, in a tone that was meant for a whisper, but which was only too plainly heard: "Poor lady! What ee matter? Do oo stummut ache?"

Striped silks or satins, cut bias, are the favorite trimmings for camel's-hair dresses. New cloth suits are trimmed simply with collar and cuffs of black beaver fur.

COLEMAN'S WIVES.

Unhappy Conclusion of a Romantic Marriage Behind the Bars. [Washington Republican.]

It is scarcely reasonable to suppose that a man, while confined in prison, serving out a sentence for violation of the law, would deliberately commit another crime having for its effect a similar punishment, only the penalty being more severe. But from evidence recently come to light it is evident that such a case exists, and that the offender entertained neither fear nor dread of the law when consummating his willingness. On the 14th inst. John B. Coleman, a well-dressed and good-looking colored man, hailing from Cincinnati, O., was convicted in the criminal court of uttering a forged order on Col. Charles M. Alexander for the balance of wages due a woman named Carter, who had been performing services in his family. His counsel represented that he was a man of most excellent reputation, and that instead of being the principal in the offense was the victim of others. Justice Wylie, accepting these statements as true, was lenient in imposing sentence, and sent him to the Albany penitentiary for one year.

It seems that before the trial he had been paying attention to Miss Alice P. Bradley, of New Athens, O., and matters had progressed to a betrothal. While waiting in jail to be transferred to Albany, Miss Bradley gave evidence of constancy by consenting that the marriage ceremony should be performed ere her lover's departure. A license was procured on Thursday, Jan. 23, and Sunday last, accompanied by her mother, she proceeded to the jail to have the knot tied. There Rev. Wm. Gibbons, of the Zion Baptist church, in the presence of several witnesses, at 6 o'clock, did the work.

One hour was permitted the bride and groom for honeymooning, and then ensued a separation—he to enter the penitentiary and she to live and wait his release. The new-made wife took in the situation very philosophically, resolving to make the best of it, and at the same time try and secure his release by a pardon. This would all be very fine and proper could the subsequent developments be left out of the romance.

It seems that Coleman had been previously married and was not free to wed again, although in jail. The records at the clerk's office show that on Sept. 1, 1874, a license to marry was taken out in the names of John B. Coleman, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Amelia A. T. Hickman, of this city, and that on the same day the couple were married at the Fifteenth Street church by Rev. George Van Dews.

On Sept. 4, 1875, Mrs. Amelia Ann Coleman filed a bill in equity for divorce from John B. Coleman on the ground of desertion and abandonment. After stating that they were married in 1874, she stated that they lived together until February, 1876, when he deserted her and their child. This suit is now pending and has been referred to Examiner Browning to take testimony, and he has fixed the hearing for Monday next.

It is reported that these are not all the marriages that Coleman has contracted, and that search might reveal other wives exist than either Misses Hickman or Bradley had any idea of. From the deliberate manner he entered into the recent marriage it is not difficult to suppose that Coleman has much claim to the excellent reputation given him before the court. He is not likely to be pardoned, and if he should, he will be compelled to stand trial for bigamy, with the evidence of his guilt positive against him and another trip to the penitentiary certain.

COOLEY'S CAPERS.

An Escaped Prisoner Gets Tired of Freedom and Voluntarily Returns to Prison. [Columbus Journal.]

Nestor Cooley, the escaped convict who scaled the walls at the penitentiary last Wednesday evening, returned to the prison last evening of his own accord and without any flourish of trumpets. Soon after 7 o'clock he rang the front door bell and was admitted by the guards, one or two of whom recognized him, but Cooley, once being in the office, gave no time for inquiries, but asked if the warden was in. On being informed that Warden Dyer was in his office, Cooley stepped in, when the warden asked what he could do for him in a business way, and he replied that he wished to give himself up. The warden was somewhat surprised when Cooley made himself known, and was very well pleased to think that the prisoner chose to save the State fifty dollars which had been offered as a reward.

Cooley had very little to say, further than he had been out to see his family and intended when he left to return in a few days. He was turned over to the deputy warden a few minutes after he arrived and was placed in his old cell. It was concluded to inflict no punishment for his little breach of prison etiquette. Cooley will now continue to finish up his term of sentence, which expires in May, 1880.

When he arrived last night the prisoner was pretty thoroughly disguised, and would not have been recognized except by those who had been in the habit of meeting him every day. He had on an overcoat, which was large enough to cover three such men as he, and a pair of buttoned overalls. The overcoat and overalls he secured at the shop the same evening he stayed with some relatives at or near Westerville, from where he expected to go to his brother's home at New Albany, the next morning. But his brother sent him word that officers from the prison had been there, consequently he failed to put in an appearance at the house of his brother before Thursday evening. After his brother before Thursday evening. After spending a night and a day with his family who are living with his brother at New Albany, Cooley went to Delaware and put up with Bang Davis, said to be a relative of the Davises who hold forth in this section, and also a relative of Cooley. This seems to have been the extent of his perambulations since he left the prison Wednesday night, and amounted to little more than a flying visit to relatives. He came down from Delaware yesterday and harbored on the outskirts of the city until darkness had come and then proceeded to the prison, arriving at the time stated. He says he had yet care to be brought back by anybody, and knew if he came into the city in the daytime he would be arrested by some person, who would have secured the reward offered.

Cooley came back in excellent condition, with the exception of very sore feet, caused by so long a tramp. The prison officials accept the statement from Cooley, that he intended to return when he left, with a great deal of allowance. The probabilities are he saw no chance of getting away, and concluded to do the fair thing.

Use Plenty of Paint.—The farmer who keeps his house, barn and other out-houses his house-yard fences, his wagons, the wood-work and unused iron-work of his machines and implements constantly covered with a coating of good paint, saves a great deal of money in the long run. In fact we know of no small expenditure that pays as well. The work of painting these things needs no very skillful hands. Fancy colors on mowers and reapers, plow beams, harrows, cultivators, etc., are of no account. Good durable paint, ready mixed, can now be bought at reasonable prices, and of any color, all over the country. But any farmer can mix his own paint if he desires. Ground paint, paint brushes, oil and a little turpentine as a drier, compose the whole outfit. Oil and lamp-black make a black paint. A simple red is paint made of red lead and oil.

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY HUNTLEY & JEWELL.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Weekly, One Year, \$2.50
" Six Months, 1.50
" Three Months, .75

ADVERTISING RATES:
Transient.—One inch, one time \$1; subsequent insertions, 50 cents; additional lines, nonpareil, at same rate.
Legal Notices.—Seventy-five cents per folio for first insertion and fifty cents per folio for each subsequent insertion.
Contract Rates.—One inch, three months, \$5; 2 1/2 inches, three months, \$10; 5 inches, \$15; 10 inches, \$25; 20 inches, \$50.
Professional cards, four lines or less, per annum, \$10; additional lines, \$2.50.
Local business notices, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Original poetry, \$1 per line.
All bills for advertising will be collected monthly.

BISMARCK, SATURDAY, FEB. 22, 1879.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Messrs. Pennell & Roberts, to which attention is solicited, not so much for the character of mules offered as for the frank confession as to the manner in which the firm acquired possession of the stock.

On the first page of to-day's issue will be found an energetic letter from F. F. Girard to Col. Reno, of the Seventh Cavalry. Mr. Girard does not hesitate to express his views emphatically, and his observations will command attention throughout the country.

CARSON, of the *Fargo Independent*, is being "ached" around because his paper failed to reach one of his subscribers, and says he is satisfied that "the postal service on the road is responsible for the miscarriage." Perhaps this misfortune is not tolerable so much to the mail service as to a similar accident on a date not mentioned because of a lack of data as to Carson's correct age.

What does Grant want of the Presidency again? He is now having his washing done in the national tub at the expense of the Government, and it would be folly for him to give up his soft soap to assume the arduous task of visiting bull shows. We incline to the opinion that he will not accept the proffered honor and stick to his foreign spree as long as the American people are willing to put up for it.

From Dell Rapids comes a new paper, which, Mr. E. C. Whalen, the proprietor, explains, is intended to "supply a want long felt." It is called the *Exponent*, and while it does not amount to much yet, it bids fair to strengthen with careful training and some day rise to that exalted plane of journalism at present occupied solely by the *Yankton Herald*, the *New York Tribune* and the *Jamestown Alert*.

AND now there is war between the Elk Point *Courier* and the Sioux Falls *Independent*. The former complains that the latter is constantly excusing its want of success as a literary effort, while the latter calls the editor of the former an "egotistical idiot," to whose original composition "the passing years have added nothing, save wind." Go it, fellows; there is nothing more satisfactory to honest men than a falling out between men of your moral and intellectual calibre.

In its account of the excursion taken by the law-makers of the Territory through the Sioux Valley, the *Sioux City Journal* calls the solons "Legislative Bummers." It is very pleasant to notice these pretty little compliments in outside papers, but we are inclined to think the *Journal* does itself injustice in its strain to do the thing up neatly. A laborious survey of the reported proceedings fails to develop anything upon which to base the term "Legislative," but we do not feel like criticizing the balance of the phrase.

THAT noble band of ineffable asses, immortalized by the name of "Southern Dem crats" are perfecting arrangements for electing a President on the "war claim" basis. Even this would be an improvement on a Republican administration, but there is a possibility that the Northern Democracy will insert its impious thumb, and squelch these blatant gentlemen before much harm is accomplished. It is a little too early for the "caring sisters" to hoist their skirts for another shim-dig, but if they insist perhaps the balance of the country will not object to an augmentation of the "claims."

An effort to tax the personal property of Ben Butler in Washington, has drawn a letter from that cockeyed statesman, in which he says he won't stay in Congress if he has got to put up for the privilege of living in Washington. Now is the time to hop right on to the gentleman from Massachusetts, send double rates to him and hold him up until he represents. The local authorities in the District have an opportunity for the display of a more than ordinarily fine texture of patriotism, and a Butler-ridden country is looking anxiously for the collection of those taxes.

THERE is a disposition on the part of some of the papers to poke sticks at the

Hon. Ansley Gray, (of the Territorial House of Representatives) because he refused to rise when delivering his great speech. They appear to forget that Mr. Gray merely emulated the example of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, who in the National House always speaks from his seat. Great statesmen have their peculiarities, as well as weaknesses, and it is ungenerous to disparage the men because of their misfortunes or foibles. It is enough that Mr. Gray made his speech, as he promised his constituents, and the fact that he did not take his feet on that occasion, does not, or should not reflect on the intelligence of a gentleman who refused to raise a committee of the whole, after he had addressed it.

If there is any one man in the country who thoroughly understands the art of saying nothing in a superabundance of words it is the gifted St. Paul correspondent of THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE. The importance of his dispatches is only equalled by the promptness with which he is paid, but whether his despatches are regulated by the payments or the payments by the dispatches is a problem upon which we propose to do an elaborate amount of figuring when the dull season sets in. All we have to say at present is that if he sends all the news there is in the States, there must be a hell of a dearth of information, whereof immigration societies will please take notice with a view to instructing the benighted foreigners as to the resources of Dakota.

It may be pertinent under the circumstances to admonish our readers that to-day is Washington's birthday. The birth of Washington was a glorious event. As nearly as can be ascertained he was the only man born on the 22d of February, which was the only misfortune he ever experienced, for had he been born on any other day he might have been a colonel in the Seventh Cavalry. Washington did a great deal for this country in life, but his death entailed innumerable disasters. Among them may be enumerated those which befel the patriotic composers of THE TRIBUNE, who have been at last bailed out, and worn down to penitence. Another is the entrance of the iron into the soul of the telegraph operator, while the third is the disruption of the man who purveys the patent guts to THE TRIBUNE, which did not arrive until late to-night. All these things, Washington's birthday, patriotism, bowels, etc., have conspired to rip this influential sheet out a little behind time, but, now she is out, in spite of old Wash., to whom we ascribe much praise and whose birthday, thank God, gets around but once per year.

In a recent issue we published two letters, one reviling THE TRIBUNE for not sufficiently puffing Bismarck, and the other proclaiming that the city speaks for itself and needs no advertisement. On these subjects we would solicit permission to slice up a word and plant it edgewise. Bismarck affords a liberal support to the best newspaper in Dakota. Its instincts are Metropolitan. Its merchants and professional men shrink from having it appear to the world as, what Locke calls, "a paper city." They oppose all puffery. If people want to come here they are welcome, but with the advantages around us, the less there are to share, the larger the profits to those who know what there is in store for the town. Paper cities are frauds. The town which is compelled (take Yankton for instance) to present long and exhaustive pleas for population must fail utterly as soon as their snide operations are discovered. Bismarck, which does a business of from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 a year, is dependent upon itself, and not on the few people who may wander in. It has no ambition for a useless population. Capitalists are turning their eyes in this direction, and it is for capitalists and not tramps that Northwestern Dakota finds welcome. Capitalists are hard-headed. They are not to be fooled by newspaper estimates of improbabilities. Their eyes are stronger than their imaginations, and they have more faith in back-setting than in "sends-off."

A few weeks ago THE TRIBUNE afforded an insight into the prospects of this portion of the Territory. It was a dispassionate disquisition upon established facts, intended solely as a resume of business for reference and not in any way to influence immigration. If immigrants want to come they are welcome, but so far from encouraging them to reduce, by division, the immense profits that now result to the few who are growing rich upon the fat of the land, THE TRIBUNE declines, out of pure justice to the pioneers, who are entitled to all their nerve and energy have won for them, and who severely deprecate the idea that it is the business of a newspaper to incite immigration unless that immigration promises to be of some practical ability.

Notes.

"The sign of the times" indicate a long spell of weather.—*Deadwood Enterprise*.
The Governor-General in an address to the Canadian Parliament says he will press

for the most vigorous prosecution of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Stratton, who killed Dan Farr, a few weeks ago, has been convicted of manslaughter. He will get ten years at Canon City.

Prairie fires light the horizon nearly every evening. A somewhat novel sight at this time of the year.—*Wells (Minn.) Advocate*.

Black Cashmere very fine and very cheap.
J. W. WATSON & BRO.

Cash paid for furs.
HALLETT & KEATING.

Pigs Feet,
Tripe,
Sauerkraut,
Cranberries,
Gilt Edge Honey,
Buckwheat Flour,
New Sugar Cured Hams,
Fresh Eggs,
White Fish,
Brook Trout,
Creamery Butter,
New Sugar Breakfast Bacon,
New Spiced Roll Bacon,
At
HALLETT & KEATING'S.

New styles of Dress Goods at Dan Eisenberg's.

Stereoscopic Views.
Mr. F. J. Haynes while here, took several stereoscopic views of the Northern Pacific extension, interior of the Sheridan House, the stage bars, etc. As soon as they are completed they will be for sale at the drug store of W. A. Hollenback.

We Do Not Wonder.
We do not wonder that housewives who have been accustomed to use Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts should turn in disgust from the trash often sold under the name of Flavoring Extracts, which stuff smells and tastes like turpentine. Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts have the taste and odor of the fresh fruits.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods At Cost.
J. W. WATSON & BRO.
Wanted.
Six copies of THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE of date of October 16th, 1878, for which 20 cents per copy will be paid, upon their delivery to this office.

An elegant assortment of Ladies' Corsets at Dan Eisenberg's.

City Map.
New Maps of the City of Bismarck, with all the new additions, for sale at the office of Flannery & Wetherby.

Remember that the Grand Closing Out Sale of Dry Goods at McLean & McVicker's does not last but thirty days, and also the maxim "first come first and best served."

For Sale.
Sixty acres of land one and one-half miles east of the city close to the railroad, seven acres under cultivation. Terms reasonable. Apply to P. H. BYRNE, Bismarck, D. T.

New assortment of Bourette goods. Fine Styles at WATSON'S.

Messrs. Hare & Elder have the best lunch counter west of St. Paul.

Money to Loan.
Terms satisfactory to suit borrowers.
M. P. SLATTERY,
12nd St.,
Third Street, Bismarck, D. T.

To Let.
A house to let or for sale. Enquire at FISH-ER'S, corner Third and Meigs Streets.

Dr. A. J. HOGG,
Office on Third Street, in rear of Merchants' Hotel.

Sheriff's Sale.
Territory of Dakota, County of Burleigh.—In District Court.
G. F. Kahler and H. F. Stock, co-partners doing business under the firm name of Kahler & Stock, plaintiffs, against James D. Wakeman, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a certain execution issued by said court in the above entitled action, I have levied upon the household and personal property belonging to said defendant James D. Wakeman, which I will offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1879, at 11 o'clock a. m., which sale will be made in front of Parkin & Warden's store on Main street in the city of Bismarck, D. T.

The following is a list of goods which will be sold as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount which will then be due on said execution, together with the costs and disbursements of said sale:
Four barrels of Bourbon Whisky.
Two part barrels of Port wine.
One part barrel of Sherry wine.
One case Angelica wine.
Three cases of our customer wine.
Two cases Claret wine.
Five cases Dry Catawba.
Two barrels of Champagne.
Two barrels of Apple Cider.
5,000 cigars (different brands).
23 packages, 1,354 lbs butter.
Three cheese 180 lbs.
284 lbs Matchless plug tobacco.
84 lbs Loring's plug tobacco.
175 lbs Durham smoking tobacco.
Four barrels of mixed pickles.
Forty kegs of pickles.
125 broken cases of canned goods consisting of peaches, apples, pears, cherries, blackberries, corn, peas, oysters, salmon and other varieties.
300 lbs buckwheat flour.
250 lbs of flour.
10 lbs of crackers.
Dated Bismarck, D. T., Feb. 21st, 1879.
ATTEST: MCKENZIE,
Sheriff of Burleigh County.
FLANNERY & WETHERBY,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Mortgage Sale.
DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of that certain indenture of mortgage, whereby the power of sale therein contained has become operative, made and executed by James D. Wakeman, of the city of Bismarck, Dakota Territory, by J. E. Walker, his attorney in fact, to John C. Oswald, of Hennepin County State of Minnesota, bearing date the Twenty-Seventh day of December, 1877, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Burleigh, Territory of Dakota, on the Twenty-Seventh day of December, 1877, in Book "B" of Mortgages on page 75, the making and execution of the above described indenture of mortgage being fully ratified and confirmed by the making and execution by said J. D. Wakeman and Josie Wakeman, his wife, to said John C. Oswald, of a certain indenture of mortgage bearing the same date and of the same tenor and effect as the indenture of mortgage first above described, and thereon expressly confirming said J. E. Walker's acts in the premises, which said last described mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Burleigh, Dakota Territory, on the 30th day of August, 1878, in Book "B" of Mortgages on page 75. That there is now due and unpaid at the date of this notice as principal and interest on said mortgage the sum of Five Thousand Six Hundred and Seventy-One dollars and Eighty-Two cents (\$5,671.82); and no proceedings at law or in equity having been taken to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale

in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, on Monday the 31st day of March, 1879, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Bismarck, (that being the place where the District Court for the County of Burleigh was last held) the sheriff of said county or his deputy will sell at public auction and to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the said debt, with costs and expenses allowed by law, together with an attorney fee of One Hundred dollars as provided for in said mortgage.

Said above mentioned premises being described as follows: Lot number ten (10) in block number five (5) and lots number four, (4) five, (5) six, (6) seven, (7) eight, (8) nine, (9) ten, (10) eleven, (11) twelve, (12) in block number forty-seven (47) according to the recorded plat of the city of Bismarck, Burleigh County, D. T., now on file in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

JOHN C. OSWALD, Mortgagee.
Bismarck, Feb. 14, 1879.

Proposals for Fuel, Forage and Straw.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, Office of Chief Quartermaster, St. PAUL, MINN., February 5, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, and at the offices of the Quartermasters at the following named posts and at Yankton, D. T., until 12 o'clock noon, on the 12th day of March, 1879, at which time and places they will be opened in the presence of bidders for furnishing and delivery of

Wood, Coal, Grain, Bran, Hay and Straw, required during the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1879, and ending June 30th, 1880, at the following posts and stations, viz: St. Paul and Fort Snelling, Minn.; at Yankton and Fort Pembina, Sisseton, Fort Buford, Stevenson, Abraham Lincoln, Meade, (formerly Camp Ruhlen), Yates, (Standing Rock Agency), Bennett, (Cheyenne Agency), Hale, (Lower Brule), Randall, Sully and Camp Hancock, D. T.; at Fort Keogh, Custer, Ellis, Shaw Logan, (Camp Baker), Missoula, Beaton, Assinaboine, (new post on Milk River), M. T.

Delivery of such of the supplies—Grain and Bran—as the Government may need, before June 30, 1879, will be required; and the acceptance of, or execution of contract for the remainder, depends upon appropriation, applicable for the purpose by Congress.

Separate bids, in triplicate, are required for each post and for each class of supplies, and should be accompanied by a copy of this advertisement. Bids for any portion of the specified supplies will be received, and preference given to articles of domestic production.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guaranty that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, it will be accepted and executed, and good and sufficient security furnished by him immediately. This guaranty must be signed by two responsible persons, to be certified as good and sufficient guarantors by a U. S. District Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer of the U. S. Government, or responsible person known to the officer receiving the bid.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. In bidding for grain bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds and not per bushel. Bids for coal and lumber should state the quantity and estimated quantities required at each post, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office of the Quartermasters at the several posts and stations named.

Envelopes containing proposals shall be marked "Proposals for _____" and addressed to the undersigned or the respective post or depot Quartermasters.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
37-40 Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., C. Q. M.

E. MENKUS,
Dealer in

Dry Goods, Clothing,

Milliner Goods, Etc.,

THIRD ST., BISMARCK, D. T.

Remember the Grand Closing Out Sale for the Next 30 Days.

FOR SALE.

I wish to sell my Restaurant at Fort Custer, Montana, consisting of

One Building 20x50. Cook House, Laundry, Stables, Ice House, Garden, Furniture, and Everything pertaining to a First-Class House.

For further information address HENRY SAGNIER, Fort Custer, Montana.

JOHN P. DUNN. CASH & DUNN.

DUNN & CO.,

PIONEER DRUGGISTS

Bismarck, D. T.

A Full Line of Drugs, Medicines

Paints, Oils,

GLASS, & C.,

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

Sept 1-781

J. W. RAYMOND & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

BISMARCK, D. T.

LOUNSBERRY & BENTLEY,

DEALERS IN

Real Estate

Tribune Block,

Bismarck, D. T.

AGENTS FOR

The sale of city lots, cultivated farms and wild lands North Pacific Preferred Stock, Sioux Scrip, Soldiers' Additional Homesteads, etc., located or supplied; personal examinations of lands made. Will file Soldiers' Declarations, pay taxes, furnish abstracts, place loans, etc. The best of Michigan, Minnesota and Dakota references given upon application.

NOTICE THE FOLLOWING:

FOR SALE.—An improved farm of 160 acres with 60 acres broken, good house and stable, one mile from the Sheridan House. Price \$17,500.

FOR SALE.—An improved farm of 120 acres, with eleven acres fenced, log house and stable about two miles from Bismarck. Price \$12,000.

FOR SALE.—An improved farm of 160 acres, about two miles from Bismarck, twenty acres broken, log building. Price \$1,600.

FOR SALE.—Sections 27 and 35 township 128, range 79; about six miles from Bismarck, both unimproved, but beautiful land. Price, \$5 per acre.

FOR SALE.—120 acres of excellent land, 1 1/2 miles from Bismarck. Terms: half cash and balance at 10% on time to be agreed upon. Price, \$25 per acre.

FOR SALE.—Six acres close the city limits, with valuable quantity of sandstone on it. Price, \$25 per acre.

FOR SALE.—A good new house of four rooms and woodshed, with twelve lots and the whole enclosed with a good fence, two cellars, stable for fourteen head of stock, barn with hay loft, and a good well of water. The property insured for three years. Price \$1,500, \$1,000 cash, balance on one year's time.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A new U. S. store frame house with excellent cellar, good well of water, stable for 18 head of stock, and two lots fenced in with good fence. Price blocks from depot. Price \$1,200 if sold soon, if not sold it will be rented at \$20 per month.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A comfortable new house of one lot in the central part of the city. Price \$160.

FOR SALE. Lots 17 and 18 in block 73 city proper. Will be sold cheap if taken soon.

SOLDIERS' additional homestead scrip on land at \$25 per acre. This scrip has all been approved by the Land Company—some at Washington, and is the best kind of land scrip in the market, as title can be had at once with improvement.

BISMARCK

AND

STANDING ROCK

STAGE AND EXPRESS LINE.

Leaves Bismarck every Wednesday Friday and Sunday morning at 8 a. m. arriving at Standing Rock in fifteen hours.

Leave Standing Rock every Sunday Wednesday and Friday at 4 a. m. arriving at Bismarck in fifteen hours.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. PLOPP'S & CO., Bismarck, or JNO THOMSON & CO., Standing Rock, D. T.

EMANUEL C. BROHOLM,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Fourth Street, opposite Bismarck Hotel.

Fine Custom Work made to Order

in all the latest styles and warranted. Use the best of stock in all custom work. A specially made of

Neat Repairing.

My motto is "Good Work at fair prices." 12m1

E. L. Strauss & Bro.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS

BISMARCK, D. T.

Looking Back.

BY G. L. ROBERTSON.

A barefoot child, by the meadow stile,
Sets down her basket to rest awhile,
And, turning, swings her hat with a smile,
To a classmate, taking another way
O'er sunny fields, with spring flowers gay;
And looking back.

With bright face saddened, a young girl leans
One glimpse to catch of fast-fading scenes;
Learning the sorrow that parting means,
As, borne along by the hurrying train,
Living her school-days o'er again,
She's looking back.

A fairer picture there cannot be
Than your vessel, sailing, proud and free,
Out to the billows, open sea;
Yet a fair young bride with wistful eyes
From deck, to where the blue shore lies,
Keeps looking back.

A widow stands by a lonely grave
O'er which the sheltering grasses wave,
Marked by a scene with no record, save
The mossy traceries of changing years;
And to the far bright past with tears
Is looking back.

Whitely and silently falls the snow
On the meadows still, and cold winds blow
O'er the darkening fields, as, sighing low,
An aged woman, for the last time, seems
A child again, in happy dreams
Still looking back.

Thus all through the world, where'er we turn,
There are aching hearts, and souls that yearn
Over by-gone hours, and thoughts still burn
Within us, that were uttered years ago,
As in the midnight watches slow
We're looking back.

But angels, kneeling before the throne,—
The loved ones found, the long race won,—
Are thrilled with joy by this thought alone:
Their eyes "the King in His glory" see.
Yes, in His presence there can be
No looking back.

THE VALLEY OF DEATH.

A Tale of the Last Afghan War.

CHAPTER I.—AN ASIATIC BEAUTY.

Evening in Afghanistan, on a fine October day in 1841; the city of Kabul lying outspread in all the beauty of its countless gardens and many colored towers beneath the sunset glow, the massive tomb of Baber, the Mogul, standing out like a giant sentinel against the crimson sky; the red light fading slowly over the wide green plain around, dotted with white villages and framed in a ring of purple hills; the little river dancing and sparkling amid its clustering trees, and here and there along the endless ranks of wooden houses a few turbaned figures gliding forth to enjoy the refreshing coolness of the coming night.

But the peaceful scene harmonizes ill with the stalwart figures in white frocks that come tramping along the main street—showing the light hair and clear blue eyes of the Englishman beside the lank, wiry frame and dark, lean visage of the Seapooy—heeding as little the fierce looks darted at them from either side as the gleam cast on their bayonets by the setting sun.

Afghanistan has been invaded and overrun. The great Ameer, Dost Mohammed himself, is on his way to Peshawar as a prisoner, and sixteen thousand troops hold Kabul in the name of Shah Soojah, the new king, whom British bayonets have forced upon the "men of the mountain."

But the invaders, flushed with their easy victory, and ill-restrained by their commander, are already beginning to lose their discipline.

An experienced leader would augur mischief from the sounds of boisterous merriment, echoing on every side, and to and fro, as thick as possible to wary soldiers in the heart of an enemy's country.

At the corner of the principal streets three or four of the loudest brayers had halted and spread themselves out as if to stop some one who wished to pass.

"Holloa, Bill!" cried a rough voice; "ere's a prize. Who?" bid for a share?" "Share and share alike, as good comrades ought!" shouted a second, with a coarse laugh. "Let's have a look at the little baggage."

And, so speaking, he tore away the veil of the slight figure which his comrade had seized, revealing the face of a young native girl of sixteen.

The next moment the aggressor started back with a howl of pain, as the small knife, which is every Afghan woman's inseparable companion, flashed his extended hand from side to side. But the frail weapon was instantly wrested from her, while half a dozen strong hands seized the struggling form in their brutal grasp.

Just at that critical moment a blow, which the late Senator Morrissey himself might have applauded, sent the foremost assailant sprawling on his back, while the others recoiled right and left before the shock of a tall figure that came bursting in among them, scattering them in all directions.

"Now, then! who the deuce are you, showing in where you ain't wanted?" growled one of the soldiers, pugnaciously.

The new-comer deigned no reply, but silently threw back his cloak, displaying to the startled group the uniform of a line officer, and the badge of their own regiment.

"By Jingo!" muttered the challenger, with a look of dismay, "here's a pretty job."

"You call yourselves Englishmen?" cried the officer, in a voice almost inarticulate with passion. "Is this how you keep up the honor of the old flag? You shall hear of this to-morrow morning, be assured of that! Be off with you!"

The crestfallen brawlers slunk away without a word.

Then the rescued girl took her protector's hand in both her own, and pressed it lightly to her forehead, with an almost royal dignity which, in one scarcely beyond the years of childhood, astonished even the unimaginative Englishman.

Though voted a model officer by his superiors, and an insensible brute by the ladies of Peshawar garrison, Captain St. Clair was not yet so thoroughly "pipe-clay" as to have lost his appreciation of feminine charms; and he could not but own that this young beauty of the wilderness, with the fire of her Afghan blood in her deep, lustrous eyes, and the supple grace of the Oriental in every line of her perfect figure, made such a picture as he had seldom seen.

In spite of himself, his voice softened as he asked in her own language:

"Have they hurt you, my poor child?"

"I would have hurt them, had they not snatched away my knife," answered the Afghanne, proudly, as she pointed to the blood drops that had fallen from her assailant's wound. "The daughter of Akbar Khan knows how to defend herself!"

"Akbar Khan!" echoed St. Clair, recalling with a sense of vague uneasiness for which he could not himself account, the name of the terrible chief whose influence among the hill tribes was only second to that of the Ameer himself. "But how came you here, then, when your father is far away in the south?"

"I come—to visit—a friend of my father's," said the girl, with a momentary hesitation which did not escape her questioner.

"She's lying, the little fox!" thought he; "but it's no business of mine."

"I was going back," she continued, "to the friends who are waiting for me in yonder village, but I found the city gates shut."

If that is your only difficulty," said the captain, "it is soon mended. Come with me."

A few minutes brought them to the eastern gate, and two words sufficed to open it. As the girl passed through the deep, shadowy archway, she looked wistfully back to her preserver, and paused for a moment as if about to speak.

But the words, whatever they were, died on her lips, and St. Clair strode back to his quarters, with a half smile upon his face at the thought of a romance which the sentimental subalterns would have rejoiced in following to the lot of an "old stager" like himself.

Little did he dream that upon this seeming trivial occurrence hung not merely his own life, but that of every man in the English army.

CHAPTER II.—GATHERING OF THE VULTURES.

Sixteen days had passed since Captain St. Clair's adventure, and the night of the 5th of November found him slowly pacing the street where it had occurred.

As he stood musing, hidden by the shadow of a projecting corner, two Afghans came slowly up the deserted street.

Just as they passed him, he heard one say to the other:

"All is well, then; for the hill tribes are with us to a man if Akbar Khan but lift a finger."

"It is said that the khan would have held back," rejoined the other, "for he knew that the Feringhees (Europeans) are strong; but when he heard that these dogs (may Allah consume them!) had insulted his own daughter, Gulpyaz, when she came hither in the last moon with his message to the chiefs of the city, he swore that not a man of the unbelievers should escape, and he will keep his oath!"

And the speaker's voice was lost in the distance.

St. Clair's heart grew chill within him as he listened. His worst suspicions were now fully confirmed, and the benumbing sense of secret treachery (of all things the most abhorred to a brave man) oppressed him like a nightmare.

Scarcely knowing what he did, he stepped forth as if to follow the two conspirators, and found himself face to face with Guleyaz herself.

There she stood in the ghostly twilight—calm and beautiful as ever, but with a sombre light in her large dark eyes, such as one sees in those of the hungry tiger, when, after a long and weary chase through the jungle, he sees the deer which he has been tracking fairly within reach at last.

"Feringhee," she said, taking his hand, "you showed me kindness—once, and an Afghan never forgets either good or evil. Death is waiting for the English host, and I have come to save you ere it be too late."

"It is you, then, who have betrayed us?" said Herbert, with an intensity of scorn which no words can convey.

The taunt struck home. In an instant the tender, clinging woman sprang up into an offended queen.

"Betrayed!" echoed she fiercely. "Is it treachery to aid my own against its enemies? Why did the Feringhees come hither to waste our valleys and burn our homes? Why have they taken our own king from us and set up in his stead a dog unworthy to tie an Afghan's sandals? But woe to them! Before the full moon shall have spent her light, the dogs shall lick the blood of every Feringhee in Kabul!"

Herbert shrank back appalled, so hideously changed was that beautiful face by the sudden tempest of passion. But this movement of aversion checked her rage in mid-current, and the warm, womanly heart beneath asserted itself once more.

"Do not be angry with me," she whispered, pleadingly; "no one shall harm you while I live. Hear me—the English are many and mighty, but what avails the tiger's strength when he is once in the toils? Every leave on yonder hills is an Afghan warrior, every loaded rifle. Escape if you can; I will guide you out of the city, and bid my friends keep you safe till all is over. Why should you perish in vain?"

As she spoke, there came over her hearer's noble face a smile of grand and commanding scorn. He drew up his towering figure to its full height, and met her beseeching eyes unflinchingly as he replied:

"Do you ask me to desert my comrades in their sorest need, just that I may save my own life? Thank you—such meanness does not run in our blood. If we are to die, we will die like brothers, shoulder to shoulder, striking hard and deep to the last, with the old English flag flying overhead!"

The girl looked at him—a look which, through all the horrors that were to come, he never forgot. Grief, anger, tenderness, wondering admiration, were mingled in the momentary flash of those marvelous eyes. Then she pressed his hand passionately to her lips and was gone.

Ha! What was that sudden glare that broke out over the whole eastern side of the town? And what could be the meaning of that dull, distant roar, like a far-off sea, swelling ever louder and louder, till the ear could distinguish the sharp crackle of musketry, the crush of falling buildings, the clamor of countless voices, and high over all the terrible war shout, "Allah Akbar!"—God is victorious.

Just at that moment four soldiers, torn and blood-stained, came marching past, carrying a hapless, ghastly, dust-begrimed figure, in which even St. Clair himself could scarcely recognize his once gay and dandified junior lieutenant.

"It's all up, old boy," said the lad, faintly. They have fired our quarters and murdered poor Burnes and ever so many more; and the whole town's up to help them. Nothing for it but to die game."

"Nothing, indeed," muttered Herbert "God have mercy on us all!"

The next moment he was hastening at full speed toward the scene of action.

CHAPTER III.—THE VALLEY OF DEATH.

All great historical catastrophes—Armada wrecks, London pestilences, Saragossa sieges, Moscow retreats—are wont to prolong the agony which they inflict, and to let fall their vengeance drop by drop, instead of mercifully ending all with one crushing blow.

So it fared with the ill-fated invaders of Kabul. The murder of Sir Alexander Burnes, the noblest of the countless martyrs in that disastrous year, was only the first drop of a coming storm.

Then followed blow upon blow, the rising of the whole surrounding country, the destruction of the reconnoitering parties sent out too late by the commander-in-chief; the capture of the British stores, which left the troops almost without food, and at length on the fatal 1st of January, 1842, the crowning madness of the "convention of retreat," by which the whole army gave itself up to its destroyers, accepting the assurance of a safe passage homeward from the very men who had sworn the death of every British soldier in Kabul.

Foremost in every combat was Herbert St. Clair, recklessly exposing himself to all dangers; for, soldier as he was to his very fingertips, the sight of an English flag dishonored and an English army in retreat, bowed him down with a sense of personal disgrace, and made him careless of life after such a humiliation.

But, to the amazement of all who witnessed his reckless daring, he came out of every fight as scathless as he had gone into it; and the conviction gradually forced itself upon him, with a thrill of mingled bitterness and delight, that the Afghans had purposely spared his life, that they had done so because he was the man whom their great prince's daughter secretly loved.

Meanwhile the course of events went inexorably on. On the 5th of January, in the depths of the terrible Afghan winter, the for-

lorn army—two-thirds of which were men reared amid the burning heat of India—fled through the gate of Kabul, weary, dejected, half-starved, ill-supplied with ammunition, to commence its long march of death.

For a time it seemed as if the assurance of safety were really to be kept. They passed the great plain without firing a shot or seeing the face of an enemy, and even the most experienced officers began to hope that, after all, their worst apprehensions might prove unfounded.

But they little knew the man with whom they had to deal. Akbar Khan was not one to let slip the prey which he had once ensnared, and the jaws of death were already gaping for every man of the ill-fated army.

In the gray of a gloomy winter morning, they came in sight of the pass of Koord-Cabul, through which lay their shortest route to India. At the first glimpse of the black, tomb-like gorge, shut in by frowning precipices, over which brooded a weird, unearthly silence, the boldest felt their hearts sink, but it was too late now to draw back. Rank on rank, with the ghostly mist closing around them like a shroud, the doomed host went down into the valley of death.

And then, in one moment, the tragedy began.

Far and wide the air was rent with the Afghan war-shout, and each rock, each thicket, each hollow, was one blaze and crackle of musketry; every bullet telling fatally upon the helpless mass below.

Surprised and outnumbered, the English still stood their ground manfully, and attempted to return the fire, but against ambushed marksmen hundreds of feet overhead, what could they do? In a moment all was one whirl of fire and smoke and hideous uproar; yells of rage, shrieks of agony, savage curses, the shouts of officers, the neighing of frightened horses, the crash of falling rocks, the groans of the wounded and the dying, all mingled in a dismal chorus with the thunder of the battle—blood flowing like water, and death coming blindly, no man knew whence or how.

What need to dwell on the multiplied horrors of that fatal day? how the entrapped men, famished, wounded, hopeless of escape, fought stubbornly to the last; how the worn-out officers, with their swords dropping from their frostbitten hands, still cheered on their faithful men as gallantly as ever; how one handful of heroes fought their way out of the deadly valley, only to be slaughtered to a man by fresh enemies beyond.

A scarce thousand who left the capital, only a single handful reached Allahabad alive; and one day avenged alike Rohilkund and Kabul.

Through the whole of the dreadful struggle, Herbert St. Clair had fought among the foremost, reckless of life, and caring only to have his fill of Afghan blood before he died.

Man on man, the white-frosted murderers fell before his deadly aim; and the rocks above began to echo with the cry of "Kill the Ingleez Bashi!" (English captain) while bullets flew into him thick and fast. But although his uniform was torn to rags and his cap struck from his head, the death hall still failed to reach his life; and the superstitious mountaineers looked with secret awe upon this man whom no weapon could harm, and no peril dismay.

But the end came at last. A sharp, sudden pang shot through his left side—a sick, dizzy sense of being overpowered him; the black rock and the rolling smoke, and the eddy of struggling figures, swam before him in a mist—they were a rushing, roaring sound in his ears—and he fell heavily to the earth.

CHAPTER IV.—TRUE TO THE LAST.

When St. Clair regained consciousness, he was too weak and weary to take much note of his surroundings. His chief feeling was one of overpowering exhaustion; mixed with a vague sense of having lain insensible for weeks or even months since the fatal day of Koord-Cabul. Little by little he began to notice that he was lying upon a cushioned couch in a large, high-roofed chamber, the walls of which were hung with the skins of wolves and tigers mingled with pointed helmets, silver-hilted yataghans and long mountain rifles.

Through a narrow loop-hole in the wall, which revealed its immense thickness, he caught a glimpse of a smooth green valley far below, dappled with clustering trees, among which a tiny stream sparkled in the sunlight—a sufficient proof how long a time must have elapsed since the gloomy winter morning of the great battle.

At that moment a light step caught his ear, and, looking around, he beheld once more the long dark hair and lustrous eyes of Guleyaz.

He was about to speak, but she sighed to him to be silent.

"The angel of death still hovers over you, and you must beware. I will tell you all you wish to know. The Feringhees are slain, every man; and the coward whom they set up as our king has fled for his life. They who struck you down were men of another tribe, who knew nothing of my father's pledge; but our people recognized you among the fallen, and brought you away—and here, in the halls of Keshlagh, you are safe as beneath the shadow of the mountain peak."

The word "Keshlagh" (Black mountain) was a revelation to St. Clair.

There was no further room for doubt. He was a prisoner in the mountain stronghold of Akbar Khan himself!

Day succeeded day and the wounded officer, thanks to his own native vigor as well as the untiring care of his charming nurse, began to shake off the fatal torpor which had held him down so long.

After a while he was able to leave his couch, and supported by the arm of Guleyaz, who led him, to venture forth upon the battlements, where he for hours drinking in the life-giving mountain breeze, and feasting his eyes upon the glorious panorama below.

From Guleyaz herself he has learned that her father was himself in the strong-hold; and the reluctance with which she gave the information recurred to his memory more than once.

The reason of these precautions was at length explained by a piece of news which made his heart leap, when the careless talk of two sentinels brought it to his ears, viz., that a second English army was advancing into Afghanistan to avenge the destruction of its predecessors.

No living creature is more thoroughly accessible to female influence than a strong man suddenly made helpless; and Herbert, with the princess, arm supporting his weary head, and her musical voice repeating some stirring native war-song or romantic Eastern legend, was happier than he had ever been amid the rush and carnage of the battle field.

But this pleasing dream was destined to a sudden and awful awakening.

One morning when St. Clair's strength was so completely restored that thoughts of escape had already begun to haunt him, Guleyaz rose to leave him much before her usual time with a long, lingering, beseeching look which her last words terribly explained:

"The Feringhee warriors are on their march hither, and my father is angry. This day he will send for you, and, oh, beware of offending him, for your own sake—and mine!"

An hour later, the curtain that hid his door was lifted, and a deep voice said:

"Follow us, Ingleez. The khan calls for you."

Led by his guards, St. Clair traversed a seemingly endless passage, and entered a wide hall, around which stood a line of armed Afghans, motionless as statues.

In the center sat the principal chiefs of the tribe, and midst of all the stately figure of Akbar Khan himself, in all the splendor of barbaric adornment, with the folds of his jeweled turban overshadowing the fierce

black eyes that had never known fear or mercy.

As the prisoner entered Guleyaz (who was seated beside her father) shot one rapid glance at him, as if to bid him remember her warning, and then cast her eyes down as before.

There was a momentary pause, and the Akbar spoke:

"Feringhee, you are a brave warrior, and as chief speaks with chief, so will I speak with you. We have slain many of the Ingleez, and their brethren are angry. War is at our gates, and we need every good sword that will fight for us. Hear me; we have fought with you as an enemy—we now embrace you as a friend. You have been valiant and we respect your valor; you have been kind, and we are grateful for your kindness. I well among us, fight in our ranks, call yourself an Afghan instead of a Feringhee—and my wealth shall be your wealth, and I will be your father, and my daughter shall be your bride."

For one moment the brave man's pulse throbbed wildly, as the large deep eyes that had so often looked love into his own rested on him imploringly. Few men could have met that glance unmoved; while, on the other hand, he knew that to refuse such an offer from such a man would be rushing upon certain death, in the cruellest form that Afghan vengeance could devise. But in the face of the terrible temptation, the English heart within him beat true as ever. He looked fearlessly into the merciless eyes that watched him, and his voice never wavered as he replied:

"Prince, you have spoken plainly, and I thank you. Your offers are great; but were you to offer me the Afghan crown itself, you could never tempt an English soldier to break his faith and take the hand of a traitor and a murderer. Do your worst—I defy you!"

Even the iron men around him shuddered to hear such words addressed to their terrible leader, and the daring speech was followed by a dead and awful silence.

A momentary spasm of rage shook the prince's granite-brown face, succeeded by a look of stern and reluctant admiration of the savage's instinctive admiration of courage, even in a mortal enemy. He spoke at length, with calmness more deadly than the loudest anger:

"It is enough—take him away!"

The guards led forth the captive; and mingling with their heavy tramp came the doomed man's last words:

"God save old England!"

The silence of midnight brooded over the ancient palace, when the gloom of the dungeon into which St. Clair had been cast was broken by a sudden light.

Before him, white and rigid as a corpse in the spectral glare of her lamp, stood Guleyaz, with her fingers pressed warily to her lips. In silence she held out to him the turban and gaudy turban of an Afghan warrior, signifying to him to put them on.

He obeyed mechanically, like one in a dream, and the moment the disguise was complete she led him hastily to the door.

Outstretched on the floor outside lay the sentinel, evidently stupefied by some powerful narcotic, by whom administered Herbert could easily guess.

Fausing a moment to assure herself that all was still in the castle, Guleyaz went straight to the end of the passage and opened a small iron door, looking it behind her as soon as they had entered.

What followed Herbert could never fully recall. He had only a vague recollection of tracking the gloomy windings of a dismal cavern, from whose damp, oozy sides the water fell drop by drop, with a sullen plash, which was the only sound that broke the eternal silence.

One of these drops extinguished the lamp, but Guleyaz's burning hand seized his own in the darkness, and led him onward he knew not whither.

At length, after a seemingly endless interval, another door flew open before them, and St. Clair, with a slight which no words can convey, felt the cool night air on his cheek, and saw the stars shining overhead.

"There lies your road," said his guide, pointing down the valley. "The armies of your people cannot be far off now. May Allah keep you safe till you reach them."

"And you?" asked Herbert, with a sudden impulse of tenderness, as the tremor of her voice told him she was weeping. "They will know that it is you who have saved me, and then—"

"Who cares what happens to me?" answered the girl, passionately. "When the dew that refreshed it is gone, what matter how soon the flower withers? I have saved your life—I care not how soon I lose my own."

"Never, by heaven!" cried St. Clair, throwing his strong arm round her, as if his whole soul were poured into the caress. "I am not such a cur as to sneak off in safety, and leave my little ewe-lamb to these mountain-wolves. Come with me, darling, and may I be called coward before the whole regiment, if anything but death ever parts us two again!"

Years later, the story of that flight sorely tried the faith of the guests at Clairmont park; but still harder did they find it to recognize the savage amazon of Kabul in the beautiful and high-spirited lady to whom Sir Herbert St. Clair was wont to say playfully:

"My dear, I've been telling these gentlemen about our Afghan adventures in 1842."—David Ker.

Chit-chat for Ladies.

Worth uses thousands of yards of Breton lace daily.

A woman may wear anything she pleases nowadays, except a one button glove.

A French lady never varies the flower that she wears for a button-hole bouquet.

The Japanese ladies, when attending the theater, change their dresses between each act.

Among the favors given at a "German" recently in New York, were gold scarf pins for gentlemen and bangles for ladies.

Avoid the extremes of fashion. To dress up to its entire demand is to submit to a condition of perpetual self-burlesque.

Owners of pearl jewelry should be careful to keep it from exposure to greasy surfaces, as contact of this kind destroys its luster.

A medical writer informs ladies that by a too active use of their fans they check perspiration and produce cutaneous diseases.

A London magistrate lately declared the outside pockets on ladies' dresses to be an inducement to thieves. He pronounced them to be a foolish and improper fashion, nor did he pity any one for losses thus incurred.

A beautiful English woman was walking in the Rue de la Paix, when a French puppy greatly annoyed her by pertinaciously dogging her and glaring at her. She turned upon him and said: "Really, I have not a sou to give you."

Not over one person in three has legs of equal length, and every man should be posted on the relative length of his limbs that he may know which one to use for short and which one for long kicking.

Facts and Fancies.

The fly has flattered his final flit,
And buzzes snugles the bee,
While the cur a seldom message sends
With his hind foot unto the flea.
The winter is here! hat ha! he! he!
And white is the tangled heather,
And soon will the pedagogue snow-balled be,
Which is no bald assertion either.

The only people who really enjoy bad health is the doctors.

The letter D is truly an old salt—been following the sea for years.

Brevity may be the soul of wit, but poetry is the soul of Whittier.

Economy is wealth. Even the stove-pipe is coming out with its last winter's soot.

"To what base uses do we come at last," as the shingle said to the upturned boy.

Isn't it queer how all the smoke in a stove will find its way to one little crack and come out?

There is no better anti-fat remedy than poor whisky; it will make a man lean in a short time.

A church of England Funeral and Reform Association has been opened at Sheffield.

A recently published poem, "What Art Thou Doing With Thy Life," is evidently a question of policy.

Mr. Chinwery has left the editorship of the London Times. He takes a werry pretty newspaper name along with him.

"There she goes," they say in St. Louis—"Who?" "Why the young lady that wasn't engaged to Tilden." Sensation.

A singer excused himself the other evening for executing a piece of music badly, on the ground that he was afflicted with mal-aria.

Grace is pretty sure to cling to a woman until she goes to climb a stone wall, and then it gives place to emulation of the crawfish.

"Like the piano?" said the lady; "I should think I did. Why, the tuner has to come three times every two weeks—that's how I like it."

Two Japanese girls are at Vassar. It is a beautiful and affecting sight to see the American girls teaching them to slide down the banisters.

It is well-known to archaeologists "and such" that Boston was so called by the original inhabitants because they considered it the "Boss Town."

One of the members of an Albany baseball nine, according to the Journal, has joined a singing class so as to learn how to pitch his voice. He will of course become a bass-bawler.

A school master in New Jersey sends us a poem entitled "Lovely Spring," and asks us, "would \$10 be too much for this?" No; \$10 wouldn't be a cent to much. Send along the money.—Graphic.

A holiday is a breathless and awkward halt for five minutes, leaving your business to get so far ahead of you that you can't catch up with it until it is time for the next one.—Buffalo Express.

Story of a Brooch.

There is a brooch in the window of our best jeweler, writes a Paris correspondent, to which a curious tale is attached. This breastpin is mounted with great art and set with gems. It is divided in four parts, and shows four twisted, bent and blunt ordinary pins under a transparent enamel. Where were these four found? What were they used for? Did they hold a fichu, shawl or flower? The poetry of the brooch had to be looked into, and the following has been ascertained: A foreign count was, years ago, hurried one night out of bed and arrested for a political offense. Ere his dreams had been quite forgotten, he was dressed by those who had spied out his abode, and dragged to prison. It happened to be a very dark one. The day after this occurrence he began to think how terrible it would be to live long in such a location with nothing to do, and, as he thought, he fumbled about his coat pockets. While doing so he discovered four pins which he had stuck in the lining of one of his frock tails in case he might require one. He held the four for some moments, then flung them right and

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The Bismarck Tribune.

BISMARCK, SATURDAY, FEB. 22, 1879.

MASONIC.

The regular communications of Bismarck Lodge No. 120, A. F. & A. M., are held in their hall on the first and third Mondays of each month at 7 p. m. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited. JOSEPH HARRIS, W. M. EMERSON COREY, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

The regular meeting of Mandan Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F., are held in Masonic Hall every Tuesday. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited. J. M. GARNAHAN, N. G. LOUIS HECHLER, R. Sec.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. J. G. Miller, R. D., rector. Services at the brick school house every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school after morning service. All are cordially invited to attend.

METHODIST CHURCH—Services every Sunday at the City Hall, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. Geo. W. BARNETT, Pastor.

Union Services every Sunday at the Presbyterian Church at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by Rev. S. G. Dodd, of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. G. W. Barnett, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Sunday School at 12 M. Prayer meeting Wednesday and Thursday evenings respectively at 7:30.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

On the Northern Pacific mail arrives daily. Sundays excepted, at 8:45 p. m. Leave daily, except Sunday at 7 a. m.

Leave for Fort Stephenson, Berthold and Buford and the Tongue river posts every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Leave for Fort Rice and Standing Rock every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday; returning, arrive every Monday, Thursday and Saturday.

Leave for Deadwood and other points in the Black Hills daily at 8 a. m.

Leave for Tongue River every Sunday at 8 a. m. Registered Mails for all Points—Close at 5 P. M. Office open from 7 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. On Sundays from 7 to 9:30 a. m., and 5 to 7 p. m.

Weekly Weather Report.

BISMARCK, D. T., Feb. 21, 1879.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.
Barometer.	30.521	29.526	30.023
Thermometer.	44	-19	-8.9
Humidity (Rel.)	100	47	77.9
Wind's hourly velocity.	36	47	
Wind's prevalent direction.	N. W.		
Winds, total movement.	15.9 miles.		
Total amount of rain or melted snow.	0.19 inch.		
Precipitation.	0.		
Lunar Hale.	0.		

Note: Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

C. GRAMER, Ob. Signal Corps U. S. A. Office, U. S. Mil. Tel. Station.

HASH.

James Kirkland, a St. Louis steamboatman, is in the city.

Bismarck now has a daily. It can be found at the opera house.

Michael Coenady, of West Troy, N. Y., is prospecting in this vicinity.

A. P. Warren, of Miles City, passed through to St. Paul, this week.

C. F. Douglas and A. R. Camp, of Minneapolis, are in the city on a prospecting tour.

R. S. Munger, of Duluth, arrived in the city Monday night, and is the guest of C. S. Weaver.

Max Leopold and W. O. Luchuland, Chicago traveling men, were in the city this week.

Jas. F. Carl and fourmen, of Deadwood, arrived in this city on last night's train, starting for the Hills this morning.

Mr. Carahan, telegraph agent at this city, has been slightly indisposed during the past week, but is now quite well again.

J. D. Russell and wife and Wm. Munster, of Deadwood, arrived in this city from the east Thursday bound for the hills.

H. A. Towne, General Superintendent of the N. P. R. R., passed two days of this week in Bismarck. He returned to Brainard yesterday morning.

Lieut. Brennan, of the Seventeenth Infantry, passed through Bismarck, Sunday, en route to St. Paul per order from Department Headquarters.

The city was made happy this week by the presence of Sut Winston, of Fort Stevens, who always fills his friends as well as himself with joy.

Robt. Steger, a St. Paul gas man, is in the city, representing Cauvet & Reed, St. Paul, who have taken the contract to put in gas fixtures at the Sheridan House.

J. H. Emery, general manager of the Tender Stairs at Standing Rock, Poplar River, and Wolf Point, belonging to John Thompson & Co., passed through Bismarck this week en route to Wolf Point.

Charles Collins, the fine-haired bull dog of the Dakota press, passed through the city this week bound for Yankton, where he will endeavor to obtain a division of Lawrence county, and make Sturgis City a county seat.

Forty years ago to-morrow morning only, this local was forced into this breathing world, and yet he hasn't got a dollar ahead. "It's a time for memory and for tears," BISMARCK TRIBUNE please copy. — *Don Scott in the Black Hills Times.*

Beginning with next Sunday, March 24, the services of the Methodist Church will be held in the City Hall every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at the close of the morning service. The hall will be kept in a clean and comfortable condition.

Frequenter of the old stand of James Emmons will scarcely recognize the place. Mr. Marsh has refitted it in first-class shape, painted, papered, raised the ceiling, and added many other improvements to make the place attractive. He will open in a few days.

For the information of his Bismarck constituents it may be well for THE TRIBUNE to state that the Hon. Ansley Gray (of the House) did not go on the excursion up the Sioux Valley with the other "legislative bunnies," as the Sioux City Journal harshly call them.

Dakota has a town named Eden which is striving to be recognized outside as a prosperous and enterprising town. She is modest in her requests, asking for neither a garden, an Adam or an Eve, but simply suggests that there is a good opening for a

blacksmith, a shoemaker and an undertaker.

"Yankee" Russ Marsh and Bob-ohnk Miller have purchased the sample room formerly kept by P. H. Galligan, on Fourth Street, and their smiling countenances and the elegant free lunch which they occasionally place before their patrons have a tendency to draw largely on the sympathies of the public as well as the lining of their wallets.

Grant Marsh, captain of the steamer Batchelor, arrived Monday night and will spend two or three weeks in this city fitting up his boat, the Dr. Burleigh, for her summer's work at Yankton. Capt. Marsh has secured, in addition to his Yankton ferry line, the exclusive right to the Sioux City ferriage for ten years, which alone brings him a handsome income.

"What!" said a young lady to a sister companion, "you are not going to marry that tall, lean, slender, consumptive-stricken fellow, are you?" "Yes, she is," volunteered the young lady's little brother, looking up from his broken cart-wheel, "she's going to marry him and use him for a carpet-stretcher!" The boy and the cart-wheel passed through the same door.

—Exchange

For Sale.

A large and varied stock of young, fat mules, well broken and guaranteed for soundness, by Messrs. Pennell & Roberts. These gentlemen are buying the best stock in St. Louis or Illinois, and have four good and competent men constantly stealing the best animals the country can afford. Messrs. Pennell & Roberts have trained their four herdsmen from the profundity of their own experience, and they desire it understood that they buy and steal only the better class of stock. Those desirous of purchasing good mules, bought or stolen, guaranteed in either case, and a clear bill of sale in both, will do well to call on Pennell & Roberts.

Mules bought or stolen to order. 39

Black Grosgrain Cashmere Oil and Guinet Silks Very Cheap at J. W. WATSON & BRO.

O. F. C. Fourth Street, is the place to get your drinks early and late.

Lost.

A Plated Neck Chain. The finder will please call at the Montana Market and be rewarded. 39

Notice.

The largest Blacksmith Shop in the city of Bismarck is now open on the corner of Fifth and Meigs Streets by Prof. M. J. Cairns and P. T. Newell. Farriers and Horse-shoers. Horse-shoeing a specialty. Also general jobbing work done on the shortest notice. All are cordially invited to give us a trial and we'll treat you decent. 39

Incomparably greater in his peculiar line of business than the great Yakob Khan, is Geo. Washington Buck, who presides as chef de cuisine at Hare & Elder's, the favorite resort for all who hunger and thirst.

Closing-out Sale.

In order to clear our selves for our spring stock of goods, we will, for the next Thirty Days, sell Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Etc., at cost. Our Goods are all first class as you will be convinced upon examination. McLEAN & MACNIDER.

Always Fresh.

Boiled eggs, cold turkey, pork and beans, cold meats of all kinds, tea and coffee, cake, etc., always fresh at Hare & Elder's.

Silks in all shades at Dan Eisenberg's.

Cash paid for furs.

HALLETT & KEATING.

Man Servant Wanted.

One who is a good cook and who can take care of a bachelor's quarters. Address 3711 BATHURST, TARRANT Office.

For Sale.

Two pleasantly located city lots, cheap for cash. Apply to Mr. Delatant, 6th Street, Bismarck. D. T. 35f

Laces and Hamburg Edgings at reduced prices at Dan Eisenberg's.

Bargain.

Four lots for sale for \$88. FLANNERY & WETHERBY.

Cash paid for furs.

HALLETT & KEATING.

New goods at

J. W. WATSON & BRO.

Queen of the Oven.

A biscuit made with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is certainly the queen of the oven. So light, white and enjoyable! After breakfasting on biscuits made with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, what man would contemplate suicide or grumble because his wife asked him for money?

Go and examine these nice Buffalo Overcoats at McLean & MacNider's. Also those elegant Robes, Fur Caps, etc., and the thing to shield you from the bleak and fog winds.

We have a lot of A No. 1 Feathers for sale cheap. HALLETT & KEATING.

Flour from the celebrated Frazee Mills can be had on application at Parkin & Whelan.

Bargains, bargains in Dry Goods at Dan Eisenberg's.

We Have Just Received: Choice Oranges.

Choice Lemons. Choice California Pears. Choice Malaga Grapes. HALLETT & KEATING.

A Bargain. 320 acres, one mile from the Sheridan House, at ten dollars per acre. GEO. W. SWEET.

Notice to Tax Payers. There will be a 10 per cent penalty added on and after January 1st, 1879, on all taxes not due. 3f W. B. WATSON, Treasurer.

Money to Loan. On Real Estate or approved collateral. GEO. P. FLANNERY.

Auction Sale. There will be sold at public auction at the Quartermaster's Office, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., on Monday, February 24, at 11 o'clock, a. m., about sixty head of condemned government horses and mules and a small lot of clothing. CHAS. A. VAUGHAN.

1st Lieut. & R. Q. M. 7th Cav., Post Q. M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., Feb. 11, 1879. 38-39

To Rent. A wheelwright shop adjoining the new blacksmith shop of Cyrus Livingston, on Fifth street. Parties desiring such an institution in so favora-

ble a location, will do well to apply to Mr. Livingston, immediately.

Cash paid for furs. HALLETT & KEATING.

Parkin & Whelan are the only authorized agents of Frazee's celebrated Flour in this city.

Oysters in every style at Hare & Elder's. Take the side entrance.

Lots for sale on time. FLANNERY & WETHERBY.

Wood, Wood. Three to five cords of wood will get a good Sewing Machine at FISHER'S, Cor. Third and Meigs Sts.

Divalce Bliss. Those Oyster Stews at Hare & Elder's beat any thing in town.

To be or not to be, that is the great problem before the people of Bismarck, and when in future years the self-made men now struggling along unnoticed by the outside world, are asked what gave them the strength and courage to persevere and win, it will be in the early and constant use of the Belle of Moorhead Flour. For sale by all grocers.

Articles of Incorporation of the Sheridan Townsite.

ARTICLE I. This company shall be called the Sheridan Townsite Company, and its object shall be the acquisition, by joint contribution, of such unimproved real estate as the company shall direct, on Sections 23, 24, 25 and 26, in Township 139, Range 81, being and lying in the County of Morton, and Territory of Dakota, for the purpose of townsiteing the same and dividing the real estate thus improved, or the proceeds thereof among its members, share and share alike.

ARTICLE II. The officers of this company shall consist of a president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary who, together with one other member of the company, shall constitute a board of directors, and who shall be chosen annually on the third Monday in January of each year, the said officers to be possessed of all the powers and duties incident to like officers in similar organizations.

ARTICLE III. The Board of Directors, of which the president shall be chairman, and the secretary of the company be clerk, shall meet at such times and places as it may deem expedient, shall have the general management of the affairs of the company, reporting the same time and for approval, with power to make any rules for its own government, not contrary to these articles of incorporation.

ARTICLE IV. This company shall meet quarterly on the third Monday of the months of January, April, July and October at 7 o'clock p. m., and of such called meetings there shall be written and printed notices directed to each member and by advertisement in the paper of greatest circulation, or in one specified by the company in Sheridan, Morton county, Dakota territory, or published in Sheridan, and in such meeting, two thirds of the members of the company shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE V. When the board of directors shall propose to sell the real estate in the possession of the company and the proceeds thereof, they shall lay their plans before a quarterly, or called meeting of the company, that the plans may be ratified and carried into effect, or such other substituted as may seem best to the company.

ARTICLE VI. The treasurer shall give good and sufficient bond for such sum as may be approved by the board of directors, for the faithful performance of his trust and the forthcoming of moneys intrusted to his keeping and shall be allowed per centage to be fixed by the board of directors, by and with the approval of the company on all moneys received by him, which shall be a lien of all other compensation; but no fees or per centage shall be allowed to any other officer, provided that the just and reasonable expenses of said officer or member while engaged upon special business for the company, and by his order, shall be paid from the funds of the company's control.

ARTICLE VII. The rules of order embraced in Deerson's Manual shall govern the deliberations of this company and the board of directors, so far as the same may apply; and the order of business therein laid down shall be followed unless temporarily suspended or transposed by a two-thirds vote.

ARTICLE VIII. These articles of incorporation shall not be altered or amended except such alteration or amendment shall have been proposed in writing at least one called meeting before that upon which it is adopted and an affirmative vote of two thirds of the members present shall be necessary to give it validity.

ARTICLE IX. The Sheridan Townsite Company is composed of the persons whose names are hereunto affixed with their residences:

Hon. Robert Macnider, Pres., Bismarck, Burleigh County, D. T.

Hon. George Peoples, Vice Pres., Bismarck, Burleigh County, D. T.

Capt. Steven Baker, Treasurer, Fort A. Lincoln, Morton County, D. T.

M. J. Edgerly, Secretary, Sheridan, Morton County, D. T.

Alexander McKenzie, Bismarck, Burleigh Co., D. T.

Hon. Edmund Hackett, Bismarck, Burleigh County, D. T.

Hon. John A. Storell, Dist. Atty., Bismarck, Burleigh County, D. T.

Lieut. John Carland, Fort A. Lincoln, Morton County, D. T.

Lieut. Chas. H. Ingalls, Fort A. Lincoln, Morton County, D. T.

W. M. Brown, Sheridan, Morton County, D. T.

William Wheeler, St. Paul, Minn.

George W. Elder, Bismarck, Burleigh County, D. T.

MRS Wm. IVES

Dressmaker & Milliner,

Third Street, second door north of Meigs.

The Very Latest Styles of HATS, etc., Constantly on Hand.

The

Knitter.

Is the ONLY Machine

THAT CAN

KNIT ALL SIZES OF WORK

and narrow and widen it; that can

Shape and Complete

(without hand-finish) SEAMLESS HOSIERY, GLOVES and MITTENS, or

KNIT THEM IN ALL SIZES.

Women can make \$3.00 a day with it.

Agents Wanted. Send your address on a postal card to WOODHEAD, the Knitting Machine Agent, 338 W. Madison St., Chicago. Tell him where you saw this notice and he will send you circulars, samples of work, etc., free. 3f

GRAND

CLOSING OUT SALE

AT

DAN. EISENBERG'S,

Bismarck, - - Dakota,

I OFFER MY ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

At the Very Lowest Eastern Quotations.

PURCHASERS WILL GAIN BY EXAMINING MY STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

N O H U M B U G .

European Steamship

AGENCY.

CABIN and STEERAGE

PASSENGERS

BOOKED TO FROM

ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

DRAFTS

FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOUIS M. MEVIN, Agent,

BISMARCK, D. T.

Office at George Peoples' Hardware Store.

Pelton & Pomeroy,

152 State Street, Chicago, Illinois,

Dealers in

PIANOS.

The celebrated Hazelton Upright and the Mathushek Pianos a specialty. 3f

GEO. C. GIBBS & CO.,

Pioneer

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP,

Corner Third and Thayer Streets,

BISMARCK, D. T.

JOHN NASON,

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND

BILLIARDS,

AT THE OLD STAND, MOORHEAD, MINN

Headquarters for Army and Missouri River People. 104f

NORTH STAR

CIGAR FACTORY,

Bismarck D. T.

Manufacturer of

Fine Cigars,

and dealer in imported Cigars, Fine Tobaccos Smokers Goods, &c. A fine assortment of the

BISMARCK

AND

TONGUE RIVER

Stage & Express.

Leave Bismarck every Sunday at 8 a. m., arriving at Fort Keon in four days, connecting at Keogh with stages for Bozeman and all points in Montana. For passage or express apply to J. W. RAYMOND & CO. Bismarck, D. T. A. R. NIXON, Gillet & Co. 111 Keogh, M. T. J. W. DORSEY, Supr. 17f

FREE TO ALL

D. M. FERRY & CO'S

ILLUSTRATED

SEED CATALOGUE

1879

While invited FREE to all applicants. It contains 2 colored plates, 500 engravings, about 150 pages and full descriptions of the seeds, plants, roses, etc. prices and directions for planting over 100 varieties of Vegetables and Fruits. See it. Address: D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit Mich.

THIS NEW

ELASTIC TRUSS

is a full description of all others, in English, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, when the BALL is in the center, it presses back the LIGAMENTS JUST AS A PERSON WOULD WITH THE FINGER. With light pressure it is held securely and tightly, with radical cure certain. It is ever, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Catalogue free. Eggleston Truss Co., Chicago, Ill.

T. H. DECKERT. W. A. FRANKLIN

King Barber Shop,

DECKERT & FRANKLIN, Props.

(Successors to Chris Helmh.)

Shaving, Champoning, Hot and cold Baths. None but the best workmen employed Near Merchants Hotel, Bismarck D. T.

JOHN DAHL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Third Street, next door back of Merchants Hotel.

BISMARCK, D. T.

Have just received a new stock of

English and French Cassimeres and Worsted